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is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 8 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

To London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
16th „	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd „	Mandala ..	8000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6500	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
13th „	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th „	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th „	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Kilva ..	9000	....	..
12th „	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
23rd „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th „	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
12th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th „	Malda ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
11th Jan	Linga ..	Coasting Karachi.
14th „	Dilwara	E and S Africa via Mormug Porebunder
*15th	Lhasa	Karachi direct
27th	Berbera	London(Limited accomdation one class only)

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K Okamot	6329	11th Jan	22nd Jan
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Tokiwa Maru	K. Ogura	4166	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yeboshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb	13th Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru..	4075	T. Miyata	16th Jan.	27th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	28th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Ca ro.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	450	700
Liverpool	600	960	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE'

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6808	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. „
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East. Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changchun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Harkow		Fengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		Nagasaki
Hong-Kong		Newchwang
Honolulu		New York
Kobe		Osaka
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of our stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764 B

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompained by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. 808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board, Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor," stating age, qualifications and past service, if any, must reach this office by 20th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board works.

DISTRICT ENGINEER.
Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915. 810

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of March, 1916, two trained and experienced Assistant Mistresses for the Girls' of Junior Department of Oakgrove School. Experience in teaching in a school since completion of training is essential. Salary, if appointed to the Girls' Department, Rs. 90, if to the Junior Department not less than Rs. 80, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 811

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 812

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED—A SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply to SYMINGTON COX & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE second-hand upright cheap PIANOS. Apply to Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2823

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—Good CINEMA OPERATOR and an experienced man to supervise New Cinema Theater. Apply with particulars. Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2840

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED immediately at the Daly College, Indore, an ASSISTANT MASTER with some experience of teaching History, Geography and Urdu. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, athlete preferred. For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. Applicants who are already employed should apply through their Superior Officers. 990

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED.—An M.A. in English for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English in the D.A.V. College Lahore. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College,
2383 Managing Committee, Lahore.

WANTED—Immediately COMPETENT GRADUATES in Arts and Science, Undergraduates and matriculates to serve as teachers in the new A. V. School, Bassein, Thana. Decent start. Binding of service for at least a year necessary. Apply sharp to:—

R. N. SAMANT,
2839 Headmaster.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT—Applications are invited for the post of TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gondal Porbandar State Railway, on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 in two annual increments, with State Railway leave and Provident Fund Rules. Apply with copies of certificates to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal, Kathiawar. 2784

FOR SALE

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—402 pairs Gents Red Morocco Tie Shoes, bark tanned soles, screwed on, medium toe and fitting. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Reduced price Rs. 2-10.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.
612—12 Madras.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

ON HIRE—A decent trap and pony. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2842

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in modern Building, Hornby Road, Electric Lift and fittings. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 140. Apply to Box No. 693 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2830

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Bay Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MOTORISTS are hereby informed that under Rule 23 of the Rules made under Section 11 of the INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1914, no electric or mechanical devices for magnifying the sound, no sirens, whistles, multiple horns or devices of a like nature shall be used on a motor vehicle in any road or street in the town and Island of Bombay.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay 7th January 1916. 2838

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 10th instant to registered sahreholders on 31st December, 1915.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1916. 2802

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. W. WOLF & SONS, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators for the above Firm in place of Mr. D. M. Tombroff.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
2832

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day.

The Undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the days as above at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

Newly arrived consignments of Japanese decorative and presentation porcelain, consisting of Awatar vases, jars and bowls, gold gilt and coloured in great variety of size and design, a rich assortment of rose bowls, flower bowls and sets of flower pots with pedestals, costly Satsuma koros vases and plates in all manner of shape, fine porcelain, tea sets, umbrella stands, spittons, wall plates and other articles.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioners.

The Celebrated Indian Confeoner,etc

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street,
Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been speci lly awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

3 HALVAS of different description such as:—(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay. A 6

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

6-45 p.m. 10 p.m.

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW PROGRAMME:

"THE POLO CHAMPION"

Thrilling English Society Drama featuring JAMES CAREW, husband of ELLEN TERRY.

See the great International Polo Match between England and America!!

Special Music by Orchestra under Mr. W. H. Bond.

The Great French Comedy,

"TOO RICH"

A real comic film.

"THE HIDDEN NEST EGG"

and last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE

A GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME AT POPULAR PRICES.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

CHIKITSAHA SAMUHA SCHOOLS

BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE

THE

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Mandali

WILL PERFORM

SHARADA

Tuesday, 11th January, 1916, at 9 P. M.

SKATING RINK

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Friday, 14th January, 1916.

18 valuable prizes will be presented for Competition.

LADIES

1st For the most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For the least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl. Under 14 years of age.

GENTLEMEN

1st For the most Original Costume.
2nd For the most Grotesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th For the best Dressed Boy. Under 14 years of age.

Prizes will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

To-Night. To-Night.

THE GREAT

CHEQUE FRAUD

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE OF

SEXTON BLAKE

The Great World Renowned Detective.

4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.

3 Show Nightly:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)

USUAL HALF RATES.

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary, No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT!!

The greatest Mystery film the world has ever known.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Episodes 1 and 2.

Portraying the Extraordinary struggle of SCIENCE *VS.* SCIENCE.

ARNOLD DALY.

The celebrated England Actor, plays the part of "Craig Kennedy" the Scientist-Detective created by the well-known Novelist,

ARTHUR B. REEVE

assisted by

PEARL WHITE

and a Master Criminal,

THE CLUTCHING HAND.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Special Balcony now open. Prices as Usual.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

SCIENCE! SENSATION!! MIRTH and MUSIC!!!

MR. A. J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Wireless Expert who will show for the first time on any stage his

THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!
THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!

A REMARKABLE INVENTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC!

Mr. Roberts will make a fully dressed figure of a man walk across the stage, and make the facial expressions of a human being. Every movement entirely dependent on Hertzian Waves!

CHAPLIN'S GREATEST COMEDY! "CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

2,000 Laughs in 2,000 feet! a Roar from start to finish!

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
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FIRE. MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in Canada.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Office we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
General Agent.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

DR. S. K. BURMAN'S

AGUE CURE.

The BEST and the SUREST REMEDY ever invented in the WORLD for effectively and radically giving a DEATH-BLOW to all sorts of MALARIAL and other complicated FEVERS attended with enlargement of LIVER or SPLEEN.

It is made of medicines specially congenial to Indian climate and habit and therefore it does not contain in its properties the worst features of so many Quinine mixed drugs sold all over the market. It is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Price:—Large phial 14 annas and small phial 8 annas. Postage extra.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
3, 6, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET,
CALCUTTA, No. 9.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SANSCRIT BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Atharvaveda with Sayana's Bhashya ...	40	0
Rigveda with Sayana's Bhashya	55	0
Mahabharath with Commentary	25	0
Atma Purana with Commentary	12	0
Anand Ramayan	5	0
Vishnoo Purana with Commentary	3	8
Kristna Yajurveda Taitaraya Sanhita with Sayana's Bhashya 9 vols.	48	10
Kristna Yajurveda Taitaraya Brashmana with Sayana's Bhashya, 3 vols.	14	8
Kristna Yajurveda Taitaraya Aranyak with Sayana's Bhashya, 2 vols.	9	1
Aitaraya Brahman with Sayana's Bhashya 2 vols.	10	10
Sangit Ratnakar with Commentary, 2 vols	9	4
Narsinh Purana	2	8
Yogvashist with Commentary	10	0
Bhagwat with Commentary of Shreedhur	4	0
Bhagwat with Commentary of Vijayadhwaj	8	0
Satik Sachurnik Bhagwath	6	0
Ganesh Puran	6	0
Valmiki Ramayan with Commentary ...	6	0
Subhashit Ratnakar	2	0
Apte's Sanscrit.—English Dictionary	7	0
Harinansha with Commentary	4	0
Adhyatma Ramayan with Commentary ...	2	0
Bhagwat Gita with 8 Commentaries	8	0
Brahma Sutra Bhashya with Commentary	8	0

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORING, ESQ., F.I.A., F.I.A., (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions

For particulars apply to—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director:
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	300
" " Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans	8.22—13
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.40—20
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Mar.	12.49—1
July	12.86—1
New York Official noon call Mar.	12.47+3
July	12.84+2
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Mar.	12.31—3
July	12.77—3

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	7,000
Mid Americans	8.18—4
Egyptians F. G. F. unchanged.	10.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Not received.
New York Official noon call ..	
New Orleans 10 a. m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Jan.	7.96+1
Jan.-Feb.	7.93+1
Feb.-March	7.95—1
March-April	7.92—1
April-May	7.88unchgd
May-June	7.83+1
June-July	7.77+1
July-Aug.	7.72—1
Aug.-Sept.	7.57+1
Sept.-Oct.	7.40+1
Oct.-Nov.	7.33+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.28+1
Dec.-Jan.	7.24+1
Jan.-Feb.	7.21+1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Jan.	7.95	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.95	4
Feb.-Mar.	7.94	3
Mar.-April	7.92	3
April-May	7.87	3
May-June	7.82	3
June-July.	7.76	4
July-Aug.	7.71	4
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.39	2
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	1
Dec.-Jan.	7.23	1
Jan.-Feb.	7.20	1

London, Jan. 8th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
Jan.	7.96+1
Jan.-Feb.	7.98+1
Feb.-March	7.95+1
March-April	7.92 unchgd.
April-May	7.88+1
May-June	7.83+1
June-July	7.77+1
July-Aug.	7.72+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.55—1
Sept.-Oct.	7.36—3
Oct.-Nov.	7.29—3
Nov.-Dec.	7.23—4
Dec-Jan.	7.18—5
Jan.-Feb.	7.14—6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.85
" " Fully Good ..	6.00
" " Fine	6.15
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.29
" " Fully Good ..	6.44
" " Fine	6.59
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.35
" " " Fine ..	6.65
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.50
" " Fully Good ..	7.65
" " Fine	7.80
M.G. Scindia, Good	5.85
" " Fully Good ..	6.00
" " Fine	6.15

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.85
" " Fully Good..	6.00
" " Fine ..	6.15
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.29
" " Fully Good ..	6.44
" " Fine ..	6.59
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.35
" " " Fine ..	6.65
M. G Broach Good ..	7 50
" Fully Good..	7 65
" " Fine ..	7.80
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.85
" " Fully Good ..	6.00
" " Fine ..	6.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	22,000
" Forwarded	93,000
" Imports	84,000
" Stock	829,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 8th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,768,000
Egyptian Visible Supply.....	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,708,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales.....	72,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	6,000
" Export	6,000
East Indian Export.....	....
" " Stock	42,000
" " Forwarded	1,600
" " Actual Export.....	300
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	190,000
East Indian "	7,000
Total Afloat	239,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..12.59 +3
Futures at New York July ..	..12.97 +8
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..12.55+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March	..12.43 +9
" " " July	..12.91+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 7¾
Demand Bills	.. 4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	155,000
" Exports to Great Britain	52,000
" " to France and Continent	20,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,763,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,357,000

New York, Jan. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	22,000
Day's Exports to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York, March	12.60
Previous closing price	12.59
Futures at New York, July	12.99
Previous closing price	12.97
Spot Cotton at New York	12.60
Previous price	12.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	....
Previous price	12.00
Tone of Spot Cotton:—New Orleans Market closed owing to Holiday.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¾
Demand Bills	4.75 3/5
Silver Commercial Bars	Mutilated.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

There has been uncertain and restricted offers in Cloth—Yarns firm with a fair buying.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 13/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/at	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£161,000
Consols 2½%	58⅜—⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜ unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69½
Ex: on London at Paris Francs.	27.86+.3

London, Jan. 8th.

Consols. 2½ %	58¾
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80⅜
Government Securities 3%	69½
Ex : on London at Paris Francs unchgd.	27.86

London, Jan. 8.

Bar Silver Spot	26 11/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ...	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½
Closing tone of Silver.—India and China selling.	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 7th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£89⅝+⅜
4½% 1925—1945..	£97—¼

London, Jan. 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£ 89½—¼
4½ % 1925—1945..	£ 97 unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 7th

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers unchgd.	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers unchgd.	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red. Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I. F. Sellers unchgd.	63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers unchgd	65
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs—January Steamer	64/6+1s.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian. / New South Wales } Feb. Sailer.	62/6—3s.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. Sellers unchgd	46/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. unchgd.	70
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Paid	82+9d
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Nominal unchgd.	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	75/6+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per (on) Jan-Feb. Hull Value	£ 14-0-0+5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113+5
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£8-½—3½
Copper Braziers	£120+2
Yellow Metal	14+½
Hard Spelter nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool!	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B	
4% F O B. Liverpool	£25-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-18-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal —Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb.	4/0½—½
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. unchgd.	4/3

London, Jan. 8 h.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers.	63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.-Feb, Sellers	65
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	64/6

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian / Victorian } Feb. Sellers.	62/6
New South Wales /	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	46/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan..-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Paid-Buyers	83
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb. Nominal	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers unchgd.	76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Value unchgd.	£14 0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87½
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-0-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-18-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb.	4/0½
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First latex Crepe Feb.-March.	4/3 to 4/2¾

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb., paid.	82

JAVA SUGAR.

Tone of Sugars.—Quiet. Falling exchange is interfering with business.

CORRECTION.

London, Jan. 6.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, January	20/3
July-Sept.	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, January	20/4½
July-Sept.	18/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, January	22/6
July-Sept.	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, January	22/7½
July-Sept.	20/1½
Tone.—Quiet.	

CORRECTION.

London, Jan. 5.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, January	20/6
July-Sept.	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, January.	20/7½
July-Sept.	18/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, January	22/6
July-Sept.	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, January	22/7½
July-Sept.	20/1½
Tone.—Nothing doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The market to-day ruled firm owing to free purchases of March Akolas by a bazaar operator. Only a small business has been reported in other styles.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January 226.

Fine Akola January 270.

Good Broach April 298.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	301	..	294	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	231	222/3	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	236	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	225/6	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G Khandesh...	..	244	232	..	"
M. G Mathla	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		285/6	..	..	"
M. G Nagpore ..	..	285/6	..	..	"
M G Akola Khsm.,	..	266	..	..	"
Do.	..	266	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..	..
M. G Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	..
H G Westerns ..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns..	..	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 8th, 1915.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.		Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	235	225	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	249	237	227	..	..Ready
	..	234	226	..	..25th Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	239	232	..	.. 25th March
	..	225	215	..	..Ready
	..	228	218	..	..25th Jan. 16
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	234	224	..	.. 25th March
	..	248	236	..	..Ready
	..	248	236	..	..25th Jan.'16.
	..	250	238	..	.. 25th March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	251	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	272	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	268	260	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..25thJan.'16.
Akola-Khsm	..	270	262	..	..Ready
Karanja (M.G.	..	269	261	..	..25th Jan.'16.
	..	270	262	..	.. 25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	..Ready
	..	271	263	..	..25th Jan.'16.
	..	273	265	..	.. 25th March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	277	269	..	..Ready
	..	276	268	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	284	276	..	..Ready
	..	291	273	..	..
Nagpore	..	291	283	..	..Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	288	280	..	..
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	291	283	..	..Ready
	..	288	280	..	..
Broach (M. G.)	..	287	..	..	..Ready
	..	306	..	..	.. Feb-March
	..	304	..	258	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	244	232	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	270	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	282	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	262	Ready
(H.G.)	..	..	..	254	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	284	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jatiha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of 5 maunds allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 8th, 4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	35 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts ...	34 4 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	13	0
Linseed May	9	4	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Corresoondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept flat and unchanged to-day and the business booked during the course of the day was on a very scanty scale.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares improved by two points.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids after touching Rs. 482½ closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 436½. Standards at Rs. 1,042½, Madhavji at Rs. 1,340, and Kohinoors at Rs. 642½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,927½.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 230, Crescent at Rs. 105 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 147½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 982½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 216.

Gujrat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 98 1/8.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 108½ and Deferred to Rs. 282½.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 20.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,630.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,540.

Alcock and Ashdowns declined to Rs. 404.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 80.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Jute mill shares ruled fairly steady, although there was no special activity in the market. Coal shares again attracted attention. A moderate trade passed in these securities. The feature of this section of the market was rise in Equitable coal shares, which advanced to 36/4. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 20/12; Burra Dhemo 9/12, 10; Equitable 35 to 36/4; Ghusick 14/8; Jumoni 4, 4/4, 4/8; Kosoonda 20; Lakurka 17/8; Teetulmuri 11/8, 11/12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 339, 440; Clive (ord) 118, 119; Delta (ord) 408, 405; Empire (ord) 24/12 to 25/4; Fort William (ord) 120; Fort William (prefs) 119, 120; Hooghly (ord) 32/8; Howrah (ord) 217, 218; Kamarhatty (ord) 338, 339; Kanknarrah (ord(441, 442; Standard (ord) 280, 281, 282; Howrah (ord) 148, 149.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 79/14 to 80/2 and small lots were done at 80/4, to 80/8. above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in
SAT.	8	m 1 52	30 8	8	m 7 25	16 10
		1 30a	27 8		7 18a	15 9
SUN	9	m 2 0	29 11	9	m 8 20	16 18
		2 19a	27 2		8 1a	17 7
MON	10	m 2 19	28 11	10	m 9 5	17 0
		3 17a	26 4		8 45a	18 4
TU.	11	m 3 19	27 8	11	m 9 53	17 7
		4 8a	25 6		9 35a	20 1
WED	12	m 4 0	26 6	12	m 10 46	18 0
		5 18a	24 10		10 40a	21 5
THUR	13	m 4 41	25 4	13	m 11 47	18 4
		6 46a	24 7			
FRI.	14	m 5 35	24 6	14	m 0 17	22 5
		8 28a	25 0		0 51a	18

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 8 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m
" 9 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m
" 10 (Monday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 18m
" 11 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 18m
" 12 (Wednesday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h. 19m
" 13 (Thursday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h. 20m
" 14 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 21m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h	15-4 a.m.
First Quarter	12 "	" 9h	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 "	" 1h	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 "	" 6h	5-1 a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

The disturbance in the north-west yesterday passing eastwards, has almost ceased to affect Indian weather. Light snow has again fallen in the Western Himalayas and a few light falls of rain are reported from Upper Assam.

Forecast:—Further light rain in Assam.

Forecast of weather for January and Feburary 1916:—It is probable that the total amount of rainfall in north-west India and snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be distinctly less than usual.

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The only rainfall reported this morning is from Upper Assam where a few light showers have occurred.

The weather is slightly unsettled in Lower Bengal.

Forecast.—Dry weather.

COLD WEATHER FORECAST.

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The cold weather forecast by the Meteorological Department to-day published anticipates that the total amount of rainfall in northwest India and of snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be distinctly less than usual.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is in defect in Upper Sind and in the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in Central India west but generally in excess in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Akola and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Bijapur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Skies are generally clear in the reporting area to-day. Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 8th of January 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure from Normal to date.
Bushire	66	56	91	..	0.32	—5.31
Do. (7th)						
Jask	81	66	80	..	0	—1.84
Do (7th)						
Muskat	84	67	73	0.27	..	—0.77
Do (7th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71	40	64	0.08	..	—0.26
Rawalpindi	67	34	74	0.19	..	—1.42
Lahore	69	38	82	0.15	..	—0.43
Hissar	74	39	62	0.02	..	..
Ambala	72	38	87	0 28	..	—1.37
Delhi	71	45	72	0.02	..	—0.74
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73	44	60	0	..	—0.5
Mainpuri	72	40	92	0.01	..	—0.73
Jhansi	76	43	55	0.24	..	—0.28
Cawnpore	70	43	91	0.02	..	—0.52
Allahabad	72	42	83	0.14	..	—0.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73	38	47	0	..	—0.19
Karachi	79	57	38	0	..	—0.26
Ajmer	75	43	46	0.05	..	—0.26
Jaipur	76	42	51	0.11	..	—0.33
Kotah	77	49	52	..	..	—0.30
Mount Abu	66	51	22	0	..	—0.41
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	79	51	45	..	..	—0.15
Dwarka	79	65	82	0.19	..	0.13
Veraval	79	65	81	..	..	—0.40
Rajkot	80	54	97	..	..	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	81	57	75	..	..	—0.42
Surat	83	55	62	..	..	—0.19
Ahmedabad	83	56	27	..	..	—0.21
Deesa	84	49	31	..	..	—0.20
Neemuch	76	42	45	0.08	..	—0.32
Indore	80	44	9	0.66	0.07	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79	45	75	..	0.15	—0.82
Sangor	78	49	37	..	0.09	—1.65
Hoshangabad	80	54	58	..	0.12	—0.90
Khandwa	83	48	61	..	0.63	—0.22
Akola	85	48	44	..	1.72	0.33
Amraoti	84	57	60	..	0.45	—0.85
Nagpur	83	52	61	..	0.16	—1.26
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	80	53	75	..	0.39	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81	66	79	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	82	66	65	..	0.81	0.21
Mormugao	83	70	79	..	0.94	—0.20
Karwar	85	66	91	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89	47	42	..	0.16	—0.57
Ahmednagar	83	63	53	..	3.40	2.40
Poona	85	52	60	..	0.33	—0.72
Sholapur	86	57	41	..	1.27	—0.16
Bijapur	86	64	50	..	0.43	—0.76
Belgaum	80	58	72	..	1.70	—0.15
Aurangabad	82	53	44	..	1.82	0.67
Nizamabad (Indur.)	88	58	60	..	0.88	0.11
Hyderabad	85	62	74	..	0.79	—0.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87	70	72	..	8.17	4.86
Calicut	86	70	77	..	13.29	7 34
Cochin	90	70	70	..	8.84	0.69
Colombo	86	64	88	..	27.53	8.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82	66	88	..	20.75	14.67
Bellary	88	61	54	..	7.28	5.18
Cuddapah	89	68	55	..	9.44	4.94
Madras	84	65	89	..	21.20	1.4
Bangalore	80	56	70	..	3.80	0.18
Coimbatore	86	64	84	..	6.76	2.19
Trichinopoly	85	66	81	..	12.73	4 93
Negapatam	82	72	83	..	24.23	3 09

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Bombay University Senate Meeting.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

City Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

AITKEN.—Late on Friday evening, 7th January, in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Benjamin Aitken, Editor of the "Bombay Guardian."

MEHTA.—January 7th at Purshotam Building, New Queen's Road, Bombay, Girish, aged 7 weeks, of infantile diarrhoea, son of Indrabadan N. Mehta.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

Jan. 10.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—
January 14th "B" and "D" Troops.
January 22nd, "A" and "C" Troops.
Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis, (I.A.).

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 10.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings instead of Wednesdays in January and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers, on Sunday, January 16th.
Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.
All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Miniature Range.—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to "B" Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

Jan. 8

No. 12.—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 9th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T Binks.

No. 13.—Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Thursday 13th instant at 7 a.m. 6" Dummy Loader Drill at Headquarters.

Saturday 15th instant at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 9.—Addresses.
Any members who have changed their business or private addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31st January, 1916.

No. 14.—Leave.
No. 1618 Bombdr. F. J. Cowderoy is granted leave from 7-1-16 to 12-2-16 inclusive.

No. 15.—Warrants.
Nos. 131 and 132 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on 8th idem in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of same.

B.V.A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A Spoon Shoot will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, 9th instant. Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-30 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of their Excellencies, the Band of his Excellency the Governor under the direction of E. A. Barrat, Esq., will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.)

March—"Steadfast and True" ..... Leike
Suite—"Three Irish Pictures" ..... Ansell
Waltz—"Brune" ..... Krier
Selection—"La Boheme" ..... Paccini
Song—"Take a pair of sparkling eyes" ..... Sullivan.
An evening in Toledo.— ..... Schemelling
Selection—"The Passing Show 1915" ... Finck
Morceau—"Salut d'Amour" ..... Elgar
Gallop—"John Peel" ..... Kiko
God save the King-Emperor.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Ramchunder Damoder Dhotre, a goldsmith, having his shop at the corner of Bhatwadi, Girgaum, reports the theft of a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 617.

Miss E. White, residing at Tullock Road, reports that she placed a ring, set with a ruby and pearls, valued at Rs. 300, in her bath room on Friday. When she went to look for it ten minutes after, she found it missing.

THE STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

The annual gathering of the Union was held on Saturday at Dadar under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. About 100 ladies and 400 gentlemen of Dadar and Bombay were present. After the distribution of prizes Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave a brief address.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th January 1916 was 30.174 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA AND MR. GOKHALE.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT BANSDA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bansda was held on the 7th instant to express their profound grief and sympathy at the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta. The Rajasaheb of Bansda was in the Chair.

Resolutions of sympathy with the members of the family of the deceased and for the collection of funds for perpetuating their memories were unanimously passed.

A list of subscriptions was circulated at the meeting in which the Rajasaheb announced that he will put two oil paintings of the deceased gentlemen at his expense in Shri Gulabsinhji Library. In addition to this his Highness subscribed Rs. 100 and members of his family Rs. 300. The public also subscribed over Rs. 300 on the spot.

ST. JOHN HOSPITAL IN MESOPOTAMIA.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD'S DONATION.

The Honorary Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance War Gifts Depot acknowledges with grateful thanks a generous donation of Rs. 3,000 from the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod of Bombay towards the equipment of a 3,000 Bed Hospital established at Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association.

BELGACHIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

AFFILIATION TO PRELIMINARY M. B. STANDARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Last evening the Senate of the Calcutta University considered the recommendation of the Syndicate to affiliate the Belgachia Medical School up to preliminary M. B. standard. Sir Pardey Lukis made a statement as regards the financial aspects. He said the Secretary of State had sanctioned Rs. 5,00,000 non-recurring and Rs. 50,000 recurring to the Belgachia School, provided the school authorities obtained two and a half lakhs non-recurring and recurring grants of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 10,000 from the University and the Municipality, respectively. The school authorities could guarantee the non-recurring grants but expressed doubts as regards the University and Municipal grants. He said the Government would not pay any portion of the promised grant until the school authorities secured the requisite income. The motion was carried on the condition that the terms stated by Sir Pardey Lukis were accepted by the school authorities.

VILLAGERS CAPTURE DACOITS.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A press communiqué states:—On the 18th November. 1914, a gang of trans-frontier dacoits made a raid on the village Nurpur Shahan, Rawalpindi District, and broke into the house of a sahukar. The people of the village who were, however, prepared for them, surrounded the house and shut up four of the dacoits inside. These eventually broke out armed with revolvers and knives but were captured by the villagers and are now undergoing sentences of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In recognition of the courageous behaviour and public spirit of the villagers the Government of India have, on recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, sanctioned an assignment in perpetuity to the shrine of Bari Latif Shah, of the land revenue of the whole of Nurpur Shahan village. The present assessment of the village is Rs. 800 of which Rs. 737 was previously released in favour of the shrine His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has also sanctioned a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 to be spent on the shrine to the existence of which in their village the inhabitants attribute their successful resistance to the dacoits.

In place of Lieut.-Col. Bell, C.I.E., I.M.S., appointed to a high post in India Major H. C. Knapp, I.M.S., is appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in Burma and Major M. Dick, I.M.S., (retired) is appointed temporarily to the letter's post as Superintendent, Rangoon Central Jail.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

QUITE AN EXCITING AFTERNOON.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Fifth Extra Meeting last Saturday provided a short card of only six events, the programme, nevertheless, was one of the most enjoyable we have had so far this season, and the fact that there was no five-furlong diversion added not a little to the success of the afternoon, making ample amends for the slight curtailment of the sport. There was, however, an objection in the last race which served to fill up the time by giving the lucky supporters of Ruby Mine a *mauvais quart d'heure* and the backers of Ata Allah a joyous quiver down the spine at there still being a prospect of the money being landed after all. No one seemed to know why the objection was lodged, which served to enhance the excitement. If there had been crossing, bumping or jostling, it appeared obvious the wireless professor from the Excelsior had been up to his games in tangling-up Ata Allah, for there was nothing of the kind observable from the stand, and even money was feely offered on the objection being overruled by the Burgites, Bruceites and others left out in the cold, just to warm themselves up over an improvised seventh event. The White Ball went up in due course, the band burst forth into "Has anybody here seen Keely?" and the "extra turn" was voted a huge success to wind up a pleasant afternoon.

I am not given to carping at our railway services which put in such good work for the benefit of race goers both at Mahaluxmi and Bori Bunder, but I must really in the public interest, take exception the arrangements which are at present in force at Mahaluxmi station to control the return crowd when getting on to the platform. A barrier which permits of only one at a time passing through, with the formation of a disorderly queue as the result, is surely unnecessary for the class of people who visit the enclosures. Then when the over-bridge is negotiated even a worse obstruction is found on the other side of the bridge in a dark dismal passage where it is difficult to avoid landing in a cul-de-sac and having to fight ones way back to the little rift through which the anatomy is squeezed on to the platform. If nothing can be devised to improve the arrangements, we might at least have a little light on the subject so that we can see to protect ourselves to the best advantage. I have lately heard of several cases of pocket-picking in the enclosures, but I am inclined to think the light-fingered brigade find far greater facilities at Mahaluxmi station, than what are afforded round the Tote windows, which are under capable observation and easily controlled.

The Prongs Plate, a handicap for Arabs in the third division, was divided and provided two interesting events. The second group, which opened the proceedings, was a good betting race, all the candidates coming in for a fair amount of support, Tawdry, the winner, perhaps having the pull in favouritism. Highborn and Alman disappointed badly, and if these two were unable to show up better in the company they faced, it is difficult to see how they can ever win a race at all. Victory ran a much better horse than he did in the Selling Plate at the First Extra, and undoubtedly would have won, had he not run out a few yards from the winning post. Had Trenoweth been able to pick up his whip with the left hand instead of the right, it might have saved the situation. Harrison again rode quite a good race on Tawdry, but as I have remarked, he was luckly to win.

The second division that followed on was interesting, inasmuch as it served to show how discriminating some people are in backing horses by carefully analysing how much a few pounds and a slight variation in the distance, will favour or prejudice sensitive animals. At the Third Extra, in the first division of the Bhuleshwar Plate, Hurchan at a disadvantage of 10 lbs. and a furlong less could make no impression on Black Ivory and similarly with 7 lbs. more could do nothing with Ben Hur. And yet on Saturday Mr. Valemahomed's grey was backed down to a shade over 5 to 2 against to beat the pair of them, with most satisfactory results to those who had dissected Hurchan's form so carefully. Eldorado was whispered round as a fairly good thing with Hardy up, but was never in the hunt. He is bad at the machine, and having got off well, it seemed to me, on his Poona form, he should have run better. Mr. Dara Cowasji, his owner, was unable to account for the optimism that prevailed about his erratic chestnut, and mentioned at the same time that the report which was current in the enclosures on the previous Saturday about his horse Red Cross having beaten Powerful in a gallop was incorrect, as they have never been put together on the track. Coomber has to be congratulated on his excellent handling of Rag Time, as he got more out of Mr. Faras's wayward grey than has been hitherto the case in recent days; his second returned a substantial dividend of Rs. 88-8. The fact of Barrett riding Hurchan in preference to Abdul, his stable's representative, did not escape notice. Welcome, in spite of a change of jockey each time he goes out, maintains a reputation of consistent mediocrity. He has never looked better, and as the handicapper cannot be said to be hard upon him, his backward running this season must be disappointing to his owner.

Partial Eclipse was nicely ridden by F Templeman and won the Andheri Plate comfortably by a length, but had very little in reserve. Kit Grey Leg in Bleach's hands has done wonders and has much improved since he took her over, her second in this race with 9st. 2lbs. up was quite a creditable performance. Oriflamme was expected in some quarters, but never flattered after the home-turn was reached St. Alban ran disappointingly and apparently is not the horse he is cracked up to be, though to be put within a pound of Lady Douglas seems to be a tall order. Lady Douglas is beginning to look her old self and will probably do better later on in better company with less weight up.

When Ajax beat Royal Court in the Moderate Plate at the opening fixture, I remarked at the time he had very little to beat and that the latter would turn the tables on him later on. And so it happened in the Goregaon Plate, when Royal Court not only pounded Ajax but won the race as well. Here again, as in Hurchan's case, the extra nine pounds and a furlong and the extra month's work may have something to do with the reversal, but the result at the same time goes very far to show that Mr. Heath's bay had no opposition in the Moderate Plate worth speaking about. It is now up to Black Hussar to complete my prediction by emulating Royal Court's commendable example. Khedavi Miseer, with 7st. 2lbs. was the most favourably handicapped horse in the race, and Abbas's explanation as to how he was unable to show up in any part of the race, would be a useful item of information for future guidance. Mat-hat-Baig cannot give Khedavi Miseer ten pounds, but at any rate where young Harrison was Abbas should have been in the vicinity. Excelsior was, of course, anchored with his 9st.-12lbs. and appeared to be incapable of galloping. This sort of thing must tend to drive the handicapper clean off his head If weights over nine stone tell with such appalling force on the Arab class, some other system of classification should be considered, for we can never have decent racing here if the handicapper's extra allotments for a previous win prove to be so much at fault. Either the handicapper's calculations are erroneous or the horses are not "trying," so there's an end of it. Which it is, should engage the earnest attention of the Stewards. This addition of a few pounds being the means of precluding the possibility of a horse again winning a week later under practically similar conditions is a most exasperating factor which should be remedied.

The feature of the Musjid Plate was the wonderful time put up by Singer, carrying 9st. 2lbs., winning the event comfortably in 1min. 51 2/5secs.—a marvellous performance truly and one begins to reflect on what sort of boggle these fast times recently recorded, is going to land us in. Five furlongs in 1min. 4⅕secs., seven furlongs in 1min 35 2/5secs. and now we have a mile, with practically a welter weight up, in 1min 51 2/5secs. Making the usual weight allowance, Singer, with 8 stone is therefore capable of covering the distance in 1min. 50secs. I imagine the track wants remeasuring, for it is difficult to believe the official clock can err with such persistent regularity. Singer's performance brings Dardanelles into strong relief and what beats him will make a strong bid for the coming Derby. Majbur, who promised so well last Bombay season, has seemingly, developed into a hopeless failure. He could not get out of his own light on Saturday. Poor old Taj with his light impost put up an excellent performance in running second. A veteran's race would prove to be quite an interesting event, for there are now quite a number of old warriors knocking round to take part in the fray. Nine stone twelve pounds up, with a pound off for every year on the Indian turf, would provide an excellent struggle for some of our old equine sports to retire on. None eligible under seven years service on the field.

The Mahim Plate was probably the most exciting event of the afternoon. Burg, Tenebreuse, Bruce, Ata Allah, Red Silk and Section, all being well supported. In the Virar Plate at the Third Extra Ruby Mine was said to have been interfered with, but as this fact was not generally known, a nice dividend resulted to the favoured few who were in the know. Ruby Fish ran stones below his form and here again some sort of explanation should be forthcoming to account for his poor display. Mr. Hoshang Jamsetji has now lost for good, so far as the turf is concerned, his brilliant pony Best Chance. He had been suffering from a ligament trouble for sometime and was patched up sufficiently to survive a few sprints on the track. He broke down in the last race completely and Hill had to lead him in.

The following are the result:—

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-12, Harrison 1
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's VICTORY, 8-12, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's MURPHO, 7-10, Mujeed 3
Mr. Johnson's TAWAKUL, 7-7 cd. 7-9, Bullock 4
Also Ran:—Shimran 9-5 Zamil, Highborn 8-3 Buckley, King Mac 8-2 Purtoosingh, Alman 7-2 Dhondi.
The Race:—Alman led from Shimran with King Mac next. After going a furlong Alman fell back and at the 5 furlongs Tawdry was lying third. At the three furlongs Tawdry was in front and nearing the turn Murpho and Tawakul moved up. Opposite the stand Victory put in a belated run and undoubtedly would have beaten Tawdry had he not run out. Won by 1/2—1—2½.
Time:—2-9.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 50/8. Places Rs. 19/8, 24/8, 42/8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,650. Place Rs. 19,040.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's HURCHAN, 8-4, Barrett 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' RAG TIME, 8-10, Coomber 2
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 8-12, Trenoweth 3
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's LOT, 8-8, Zamil 4
Also Ran:—Welcome 9-2 Purtoosingh, Ben Hur 8-12 Luckman, Biglig 8-8 Mujeed, Eldorado 8-3 cd. 8-5 Hardy, Abdul 8-1 Bullock, Nassau 7-13 Hazza, Osprey 7-7 cd. 7-8 Buckley.
The Race:—Abdul led for a stride or two then Nassau. At the half-mile Osprey was in front closely attended by Black Ivory, Hurchan, Eldorado and Rag Time. In the straight Black Ivory led on sufferance and when Barrett asked Hurchan the question, he shot forward and won by a neck—1/2—1/2.
Time:—2-8 3/5.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 19/8, 88/8, 33.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 17,050. Place Rs. 23,180.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 9-0, F. Templeman 1
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. Sandford's KIT GREY LEG, 9-2, Hill 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's NORTH, 8-12, Buckley 3
Mr. G. K's. LADY DOUGLAS, 9-12, Trenoweth 4
Also Ran:—St. Alban 9-13 Purtoosingh, Pension 9-5 A. Templeman, Oriflamme 8-8 Barrett, R. G. 7-11 Bullock, Black Boy 6-9 Dhondi, Seeta 6-9 Harrison.
The Race:—Black Boy led out, but was soon passed by North and Partial Eclipse. At the half mile Seeta led with Kit Grey Leg next and Partial Eclipse third. In the straight Partial Eclipse came through and won a good race by a length from Kit Grey Leg—1/2—1½.
Time:—1-15.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 27/8, 32/8, 44.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 20,220. Place Rs. 24,870.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab in the 2nd Divisions.
Messrs. Mathradass and Goculdass's ROYAL COURT, 8-5, Barrett 1
Mr. Towfik Esmail's AJMER, 8-1 cd. 8-3, Trenoweth 2
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 7-13, Harrison 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 8-11, Zamil 4
Also Ran:—Excelsior 9-12 Hardy, Black Hussar 9-3 Buckley, Ajax 9-3 A. Templeman, Mohsel 8-8 Purtoosingh, Mooltan 8-5 Pratt, Duhallow 8-4 Luckman, Powerful 8-0 Pullin, Pasha 8-0 Bullock, Chaser 7-12 Woods, Socrates 7-8 Mujeed, Khedavi Miseer 7-3 Abbas.
The Race:—Royal Court broke the line, but was steadied and passed by Mohsel and Mat-hat-Baig. At the turn Royal Court came through and Powerful showed up on the outside. In the straight Ajmer challenged but could not get up. Won by 1½—1/2—1.
Time:—1-36 3/5.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 48/8. Places Rs. 19/8, 26, 48.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 18,200. Place Rs. 24,310.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 9-2, Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's TAJILMULOOK, 7-4, Harrison 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 7-12, Mujeed 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 8-10, A. Templeman 4
Also Ran:—Majbur 9-0 F. Templeman, Beyrut 8-9 Zamil, Night Hawk 8-0 Pullin, Terror 7-10 Buckley.
The Race:—When they settled down Money Gold led from Night Hawk, Tajilmulook, Sir Knight and Beyrut in the order named. At the three furlongs Tajilmulook was leading from Night Hawk, with Sir Knight and Singer close up. In the straight Singer came through and it was all over. Won comfortably by 1½—1/2—1/2.
Time:—1.51 2/5.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 23/8. Places Rs. 15, 16/8, 27.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's RUBY MINE, 7-13, Zamil 1
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, 8-8, Trenoweth 2
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE, F. Templeman 3
Mr. J. Crawford's BURG, S. Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Best Chance 9-10 Hill (pulled up lame), Bruce 8-9 A. Templeman, Ruby Fish 8-9 Purtoosingh, Gafal 8-7, Minerva 8-6 Pullin, Red Silk 7-13 Mujeed, Section 7-11 Harrison, Investment 7-10 Mitchell.
The Race:—Section went off with a good lead, Ruby Mine leading the bunch behind. At the three furlongs Ruby Mine went to the front with Tenebreuse, Ata Allah and Burg handy. In the straight Ata Allah challenged Ruby Mine but could make no impression. Won by 1½—1/2—1.
Time:—1-37 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 167/8. Places Rs. 42/8, 23/8, 56/8.
An objection was lodged against Ruby Mine which was over-ruled.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

THE LATE MR. E. C. H. CRESSWELL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The death under tragic circumstances is reported to-day of Mr. E. C. H. Cresswell, a well-known figure for many years in Calcutta commercial life. Apparently Mr. Cresswell took train from Sealdah to Budge Budge yesterday, crossed the river Hooghly and caught the Up Madras Mail at a way-side station. When the train reached Howrah he was found dead in a 1st class compartment having committed suicide by shooting himself. No reason is known for the tragedy and nothing in his manner recently gave indication of his intention.

Beginning life as an indigo planter in Bihar, Mr. Cresswell afterwards joined the well-known brokers Messrs. Moran and Co., Calcutta, from which he retired in comfortable circumstances, some three years ago. Since then he has returned to Calcutta each cold weather for the indigo season. Known among his friends as "The squire," Mr. Cresswell enjoyed much personal popularity. One of his brothers was killed at the Front and he suffered a further domestic bereavement in the death of his mother recently. The funeral took place this afternoon.

IMPERIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.

TO BE PRESENTED ON 1ST MARCH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Financial Statement for 1916-17 will be presented to the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday the 1st March 1916 and will be discussed between 7th and 11th. The Budget will be finally presented on Tuesday the 21st idem and discussed on Friday the 24th idem.

The "Pioneer" understands that legislation will shortly be undertaken in India providing for more effective control over exports and imports on lines somewhat similar to those which for some months past have been followed in the United Kingdom. It is not expected that actual procedure now in force, which has been loyally observed by the commercial interests concerned, will be much affected.

CALCUTTA RACING.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

To-day's racing proved rather flat and the attendance was slightly smaller than usual. Big fields went out in flat races and provided keen speculation but so far as chases were concerned they proved farcical. Three favourites won to-day so that the balance was about level between the "punters" and stayers. His Excellency the Governor was present.

The following are the details:—

THE GARDEN REACH STEEPLECHASE.—2½ Miles.

Mr. Edward's MARIE TEMPEST, 8-4, Native 1
Also Ran:—Encore 10-0.
Betting:—4 to 1 on Encore, fours Marie Tempest.
The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 33 for win.
The Race:—The two ponies kept together on sufference till Encore fell at the penultimate fence and Marie Tempest won a bloodless victory in 4 mins. and 56 4/5 secs. Encore was remounted and finished the course, Mr. Halker broke his collar-bone and was taken to hospital in an ambulance car and Mr. Guilford mounted Encore and finished the course. Encore will therefore draw second money.

THE TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—3 Miles.

Mr. Goculdass' FIRST VENTURE, 11-0, Northmore 1
Mr. Curtis Hayward's PILOT, 10-11, Williamson 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 10-8, McNeilage 3
Also Ran:—Sea Lad 10-3, Betty Birr 10-6 (refused), Mighty Atom 9-10 (refused).
Betting:—3 to 2 First Venture, fives Pilot and Parkhill, sixes Sea Lad, tens the rest.
The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 24 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.
The Race:—First Venture led all through and won easily by four lengths, thirty lengths between second and third.
Time:—5 mins. 58 3/5 secs.

THE AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—2½ Miles.

Mr. Denetil's TARPON, 10-3, Gregory ... 1
Also Ran:—Flash Light 11-7 and Lingo 11-3.
Betting:—Evens Flash Light, 3 to 2 Lingo, fours Tarpemn.
The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 45 for win.
The Race:—Lingo was first to refuse opposite the second stand, Flash Light came to grief throwing Barker very heavily on the fences. Later Tarpon fell but one Mr. Lyal weighing about fourteen stone pluckily mounted him despite several refusals and managed to bring him safely to the post in 8 mins. and 33 secs.

THE KIOSK PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Major The Earl of Suffolk's BOSS LEE 9-1, Mason 1
Mr. Lauder's SIDEWALK, 9-8, Stokes ... 2
Mr. Cunningham's BLACKMAILER, 9-0, Bowley 3
Also Ran:—Castle Vite 8-3, Double Fluke 10-7, Turbulent 8-7, Saltikoff 8-7, Himella 8-3, Lucky Thought 8-3, Pierrot 8-3, Maxima 7-9, Larrikin 7-7, Valiant 8-4, Decamp 6-13, Pekingese 6-12.
Betting:—5 to 2 Blackmailer, threes Sidewalk, sevens Boss Lee, Turbulent, Saltikoff, Pierrot and Castle Vite, longer prices the rest.
The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 103 for win and Rs. 23, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18 for places.
The Race:—To a wretched start Sidewalk and Boss Lee led in company, the rest hanging behind. In Indian file Boss Lee collared Sidewalk opposite the stands and after a good finish won by the neck, the head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

THE SOLUTION PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 9-4, Stokes 1
Mr. Galstaun's OREPASA, 9-5, Wing ... 2
Mr. Goculdass' ARKANGELO, 7-2, Melsom 3
Also Ran:—Vide 8-7, Tartania 9-12, Miss Rollestone 9-8, Midsand 8-9, Lady James 8-8, Silver Thrush 8-5, Homebrew 8-4.
Betting:—Twos Symrex, fours Vide and Homebrew, sixes to tens the rest.
The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 39 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 39 and Rs. 44 for places.
The Race:—Symrex slipped his field at start and never being challenged, won in a hollow fashion by 33 lengths. There was a tight finish among the second, third and fourth horses, heads only separating them.
Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

THE MAIDAN PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's PIER, 9-12, Wing 1
Mr. Waler's LADY BUNNY, 9-9, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 9-9, Vick 3
Also Ran:—In Trumps 9-8, Missive 9-10, Dolly Schomberg 8-13.
Betting:—4 to 5 Pier, twos Simon's Light, fives In Trumps and Lady Bunny, tens the rest.
The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 25 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.
The Race:—Pier was first out of gate and although half challenged by Lady Bunny towards the end stayed out to win by the neck; three lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE PUNJAB

RESTRICTIONS ON NEW ADMISSIONS ABOLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The following communique has been issued by the Chief Court:—The Judges of the Chief Court have recently had under consideration the question of existing restrictions upon the number of pleaders' licenses to be issued annually. Since 1914 inclusive the rule has been that license would be granted each year only to the first 30 men in the LL.B. list of that year out. Now after carefully weighing the whole matter the Court has decided that the said rule, besides being generally unpopular, causes hardship and injustice in practice and should be abolished. A Resolution to this effect was passed by the Honourable Judges on the 7th January, 1916.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

AN OLD MAN OF 70 SENTENCED.

(Associatel Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Alfred Gange under Section 22 of the Arms Act for delivering his mauser pistol to a person not authorised to obtain it. As the accused was an old man of over 70 years the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment.

HINDU UNIVERSITY

HON. PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS.

Rs. 80,000 SUBSCRIBED ON THE SPOT.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered an address on Saturday at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, on "The Hindu University; where it stands and what it aims at?" The admission to the theatre was restricted by tickets but long before the time appointed for commencing the proceedings, it was occupied to its full capacity. Sir P. D. Pattani presided.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, addressing the assembly in Hindi, said there were many seats of learning in ancient India, when everybody considered it to be his duty to join a "gurukal." That golden age of Indian literature was followed by a blank period. Happily, however, now thanks to the encouragement given by Government, education had revived recently. They had at present five Universities in India and it might be asked where was the necessity of yet another? But all these were examining Universities and it was proposed to create in the Benares Hindu University a teaching and residential University, as they had "gurukuls" in ancient India. In Europe and America not much importance was attached to merely examining Universities. The idea of having a teaching University first struck the late Mr. J. N. Tata (Cheers) whose magnificent gift of Rs. 30 lakhs was the highest amount ever given away in charity for educational purposes by an individual. This idea was subsequently taken up by the Mahomedans and the Hindus, and the idea of a Hindu University was now realised and they would soon have a teaching and residential University on the banks of the holy Ganges (Loud Applause). He said the only way by which the Indians could hope to advance, as the Americans and the Europeans had done, was through education. The present deplorable condition of Indian industries and agriculture was in the main due to want of knowledge of applied science. In the existing examining Universities they had too much of theoretical instruction and very little of the practical. It was proposed to remedy this defect of the existing Universities by making ample provision for the teaching of applied science in the new University. These two wants—of sound higher education and of instruction in applied science—would be supplied by the new University, where provision would also be made for religious instruction on broad and non-sectarian lines.

A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Pandit next described the present position of the new University. The Hindu University Act had been passed, thanks to the generous sympathy of H. E. Lord Hardinge. (Loud Cheers), and his Government. The promoters of the scheme had been promised nearly Rs. 91 lakhs, out of which they had already in their hands Rs. 60 lakhs. A magnificent site had been selected measuring two miles in length and one mile in width, situated on the banks of the Ganges. By its constitution it would be an independent body and would be open to students of all communities, Hindu and Mahomedan, Parsi and Christian, male and female. The teachers would be drawn from all parts of the country. It would be a people's university in the true sense of the term. Its Court, which would be the supreme governing body, would appoint its own chancellor and pro-chancellor, vice-chancellor and pro-vice-chancellor, subject in the case of vice-chancellor to the approval of the visitor, who would represent the Government. They would be glad to learn that H. E. Lord Hardinge. (Applause) would be the first Lord Rector of the University and the Governors of the different provinces in India would be its ex-officio patrons, while the ruling chiefs would be elected patrons. Then the appointment of professors and examiners would be entirely in the hands of the University.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The people of Bombay could forward the cause of the new University by liberally subscribing to the funds and by sending their sons and daughters to it, so that in the process of time it might ultimately become the central institution of the kind for the whole of India. He enumerated the other advantages to be derived from the University. At present only those students could join the Indian Civil Service, whose parents had the means to send them to England. He did not see why they should not have at the Hindu University special arrangements for preparing students for the Indian Civil Service Examination. They might draw the best students from all parts of the country, give them the most efficient instruction and send them to England in a batch under select professors to compete with the English students. To make the Hindu University a complete success they should have a fund of four crores of rupees. They had already about a crore of rupees and they wanted three crores more. He hoped people of all provinces would not only send their students to the Hindu University but liberally contribute to the funds for building colleges and hostels. He concluded by making an appeal to the people of Bombay to generously contribute to the funds of the University. He hoped to take away at least Rs. 10 lakhs from Bombay for the University. (Loud Applause).

On the motion of the Hon. Mr Lallubhoy Samaldas, seconded by Mr. V. Vaidya, the meeting expressed its appreciation of and sympathy with the Hindu University and a Committee, with Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas as its President was appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Hindu University to promote the objects of that University.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, moving a vote of thanks to the Hon. Pandit Malaviya for the very interesting lecture he had delivered that afternoon, said he would like to proclaim with every emphasis he could command that the Hindu University had the sympathy of every right-thinking Moslem. (Applause). Both Hindus and Mahomedans were the children of the same country. (Loud Applause). The Mahomedans would also have their University shortly.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya then said that over Rs. 2 lakhs had been previously subscribed by Bombay, and about Rs. 80,000 were promised to-day, including Rs. 25,000 each by Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandrai, and Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and Rs. 11,000 by Babu Kedarnath Bhuramal.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

THE UNIVERSITY HONOURS DAY.

A special Convocation of the University of Bombay will be held on the 18th instant for the confirment of the honorary degree of LLD., on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. H. E. Lord Willingdon will preside on the occasion as Chancellor of the University. The Grand Old Man of India has, since his return from England, lived in retirement at Versova for the last ten years. It is proposed to arrange for a procession or to take other steps to honour Mr. Dadabhai when he comes to Bombay on the morning of the Convocation day.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Lord Brassey, Lady Helen Brassey and the Governor's party, returned to Bombay on Sunday morning from Karachi, by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, from their Sind tour. The arrival was private.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is likely to pay a short visit to Delhi in the course of this month.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur has offered £2,000 for provision of machine guns for Indian regiments in recognition of the recovery of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty has accepted the offer.

Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake has been given an appointment on Field Service and leaves Delhi early this week. Brigadier-General Offley accompanies him. Sir Percy will be succeeded by Brigadier-General Kirpatrick as Chief of the General Staff.

A Lahore telegram states Lady O'Dwyer is progressing satisfactorily and there is no cause for anxiety as to her condition.

We hear that Mr. Meyer Nissim, of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd., has been elected President of the Bank of Bombay for the current year.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The following additional casualties have been reported from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. St. J. Richardson, 7th Rajputs.

Second-Lieut. R. Gibson, (I.A.R.O.,) 110th Mahrattas.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. A. Clifton, 8th East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. Cerall, 2nd Dorsets.
Lieut. A. H. N. Gatherer, 46th Punjabis.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Muirhead, (I.A.R.O.)
Second-Lieut. E. C. Le Pateurel, 119th Infantry.
Lieut. R. T. Sweet, 2/7th Gurkhas.
Capt. K. K. Mukerji, 106th Field Ambulance.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned below:—

Additional casualties from Mesopotamia:

NOW KILLED.

Captain M. C. Gribbon (Previously reported wounded missing), 67th Punjabis.

WOUNDED (ACCIDENTLY).

2nd-Lieut. F. L. Woledge (I.A.R.O.), 9th Bhopal Infantry.

The 55th list from British East Africa:—

KILLED.

Major Gandhars Singh, 3rd Kashmir Imperial Service Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Rai Singh, 29th Punjabis.

The 107th list from the Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Balsingh Thapa, 1-6th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Ranbahadur Gurung, (second time), 1-6th Gurkhas.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. H. M. C. Ledger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The s. s. Medina from London, arrived at Port Said on Sunday morning 9th instant.

It is likely that the Central Provinces Legislative Council will not meet until March, when the Financial Statement will be laid before the Council. The select committee on the Land Revenue Bill will meet on February 3rd and continue its sittings from day to day. The finance committee will meet shortly to consider the draft statement.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

Pathe Freres have a reputation for masterpieces. Their record includes many of the greatest productions in practically every branch of cinematograpy that the industry has known. It was only to be expected therefore that in turning their attention to the comparatively new form of picture play known as the "serial film" they would excel again.

Indisputably, "The Exploits of Elaine," Pathe Freres second serial picture, is among the finest things of the kind yet seen—judging, that is so say, by the first four parts (of two reels each) which were exhibited at the Imperial Cinema last Saturday.

One adopts towards a serial film a point of view rather different from that which one takes in considering any ordinary picture. The fact that each part is shown quite separately, and must be able to stand on its own merits, if necessary, as a distinct entertainment, is a condition of great importance. In this respect, "Elaine" is entirely satisfactory.

It is constructed on the principle which gives each episode a value and interest completely its own, and which at the same time, preserves the proportions of the composite whole. To understand how entirely this is effected, it is necessary to be acquainted with the broad lines of the theme on which the several episodes of the serial are built up.

The nearest parallel to "Elaine" that we can think of, is Conan Doyle's famous series of stories dealing with the adventures of Sherlock Holmes. In many respects, however, "Elaine" possesses closer continuity of interest, whilst its episodal completeness is quite as perfect.

In spite of its title, the protagonists of the Pathe Serial are really "Craig Kennedy" a "Scientific detective." and a Moriaty-like criminal, referred to as "The Clutching Hand," whose artfully concealed identity provides the film with an engaging element of mystery. Each of the first four parts of the serial deals with a different enormity committed through the agency of this clandestine villian and shows how the detective endeavours—so far without success—to capture him. Elaine is a beautiful girl, whose father is murdered by the Clutching Hand in the first Episode, and who is implicated as an innocent party in all the adventures that follow. A very pretty love interest is supplied by the evident affection of the detective for Elaine who, it may safely be supposed, will eventually give him her hand in a matrimonial episode not yet exhibited.

In order that each part may be connected by the spectator with what has gone before, a brief synopsis of previous events is prefixed. Thus, in the well-known formula of the feuilletonist, "you may begin where you like."

"Elaine," is exceptionally well acted. In the part of Craig Kennedy there appears that polished and consumate artist, Arnold Daly, who holds his audience every moment he is on the screen with methods which while perfectly natural and restrained, impart to each detail of movement and gesture a significance and interest of its own. Pearl White makes a delightful Elaine, and will assuredly become a vastly popular figure on the screen, whilst most of the other players attain an equally high standard.

In conclusion, there seems little reason to doubt that "Elaine" will repeat in this country the astonishing success it has already enjoyed in America, and is at present enjoying in Great Britain where 925 Theatres are showing it every week.

"CASTE" IN THE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am in entire agreement with your correspondent "Lex" in thinking that the growth of a sort of high and low castes in the bar should be arrested, if it cannot be abolished. The barrister is the Brahmin and the rest (vakils, pleaders, muktears, "private pleaders," etc.) are supposed to be graded, or degraded, into several low castes. This is a most pernicious system I heard a great deal of equality during the three days' feast of oratory—December 27—29. I plead for equality of status at the bar, based on equal qualifications and merits, and affording equal opportunities for all.—Yours, etc.,

LEX II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of a correspondent's letter in the "Chronicle" the other day, *re* the position of vakils in Madras, will any of your readers kindly let me know why no Indian barrister, or for the matter of that no British barrister practising the noble profession of the law in this country, has been permitted to take the "silk," as they say? Why is there no Indian K.C.? I believe there are only two K.C.'s. in India, Dr. Kenrick, A.-G. of Bengal, and Mr. Corbett, A.-G. of Madras. The former took "silk" in England, and Mr. Corbett in Ceylon. That brings me to my last point, why should English barristers and native Ceylonese barristers practising in Ceylon become K.C's. and not such eminent English and Indian barristers practising in India, as, say, Sir Richard Garth and Sir S. P. Sinha? What is all this mystery about.—Yours, etc.,

A. LIMB OF THE LAW.

Jan. 9.

The foreign trade of Karachi in December amounted to Rs. 138 lakhs of rupees in value compared with 254 lakhs in December 1914. Imports fell from 129 to 62 lakhs and exports from 125 to 75 lakhs. The principal decreases among imports were in sugar from 61 to 9 lakhs and in cotton manufactures from 30 to 23 lakhs. The principal decreases among exports were in wheat from 49 lakhs wool from 14 lakhs to 1yakh and in raw wool from 14 lakhs to 1 lakhs and in raw skins from 9 lakhs to 6 lakhs.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL.

PROPOSED JOINT EXAMINATION.

The following Report of the Committee appointed jointly by Government and the University in October 1914 to consider the possibility of holding a joint examination in place of the present Matriculation and School Final, has been submitted to the Bombay University:—

The Committee was appointed jointly by Government and by the University to consider Sir Alfred Hopkinson's suggestion that a Board of twelve members, consisting of representatives of the University, representatives of Government, and co-opted members chosen from the leading schoolmasters, should be entrusted with the whole conduct of the Matriculation and School Final examinations, including the nomination of examiners; along with the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Syndicate, (*a*) that such a Board might conveniently consist of four representatives of Government, four of the University, and four gentlemen chosen from leading schoolmasters, two nominated by the University and two by Government, (*b*) that no changes should be made in the constitution of the Board except with the joint consent of the University and of Government, (c) that the Board should be given full control of an examination so arranged as to serve the purpose of both the present Matriculation and the School Final, (d) that the subjects at present prescribed for Matriculation should be retained, and (e) that the examiners should be nominated by the Board.

The Committee met several times between December 1914 and September 1915. The late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a representative of the University, was able to attend only the first meeting. Professor G. Anderson, a representative of Government was transferred to Simla in June and ceased to attend the meetings.

JOINT BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

The Committee have considered the suggestion referred to them, and are of opinion that it is both feasible and desirable to institute a Joint Board for the examination of schools and the issue of school-leaving certificates which will serve the purpose of both the Matriculation and School Final examinations.

In place of a number of recommendations the Committee beg to submit draft regulations covering the principal points of the scheme. These do not profess to be a complete body of regulations, but they will serve to give a concrete idea of the nature of the proposed Board and its operations. The Committee think that, if the principles involved in these regulations are accepted by the University and by Government, it will be easy for the Registrar's office to fill in the remaining details.

The conditions proposed for the registration of schools are the same as those at present laid down by the University, with the addition of the rule about leaving certificates laid down in the Grant-in-aid Code, which will enable the Board to check unfair dealings as between school and school.

The maintenance of a school record for the last two years of school life is recommended in deference to the policy of the Government of India, which we understand to be binding upon the local Government in respect of any school-leaving certificates which they are to recognize. In view, however, of the variation of standard in different schools the majority of the Committee are opposed to the idea of this record being utilized in any way by the examiners in connection with the results of the examination. They think that it will suffice if the Board scrutinize the records with a view to checking any marked vagaries on the part of individual schools.

PLACE OF EXAMINATION.

The other novel features of the scheme are the proposals (a) that *all* the pupils of the highest class should be examined together, each school being furnished with a report on the general character of the work done, and (b) that the examination should be held as far as possible in the school itself or at any rate in the same town. The Committee are aware that these proposals involve considerable difficulties of organization, but they are of opinion that these are not insuperable, and that if they are overcome, not only will there be no further need for *mandaps* and large accumulations of candidates, but the examination itself is likely to exercise a most beneficial and salutary effect upon the highest classes of the schools.

SUBJECTS COMPULSORY AND OPTIONAL.

A candidate who passes even in one or two subjects only will be able to obtain a certificate which may be of some service to him; but the certificates will not serve the purposes of the present Matriculation and School Final certificates unless they conform to the conditions at present attaching to those examinations. In this connection however, the Committee venture to recommend the restoration to their former place in the examination for Matriculation of the subjects of geography, vernacular (or its equivalent), and science, as it seems to be agreed that the omission of these subjects from the examination has led to their being comparatively neglected in the schools. The Committee, however, hope that it will be found possible to deal with science in such a way as not to impair the practical turn which is being given to the work in this subject.

In the case of the subjects which are to be recognized as equivalent to the present School Final examination the Committee recommend a reversion to the former practice by which of the mathematical subjects only arithmetic was made compulsory, as it is understood that the transfer of algebra and geometry from the optional to the compulsory list has practically killed the other optional subjects.

EXAMINATIONS TWICE A YEAR.

The Committee have recommended the holding of the examination twice a year the main examination being in March. They recognize, however, that in view of the large amount of organization required it may be found desirable to postpone the introduction of the October examination until the Board has perfected its organization and made sure of an adequate supply of competent examiners.

The Committee have no changes to propose in the syllabus at present laid down for the various subjects under the Matriculation and School Final rules respectively. The subject of "domestic science," however, is a new one, for which a syllabus will require to be prescribed. The introduction of this subject will, it is hoped, be a convenience to schools desirous of preparing girls for an examination which will correspond to the present Matriculation standard without including exactly the same subjects.

FINAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

It is impossible at this stage to forecast the expenditure involved in these proposals though it may be expected to exceed to some extent the present cost of the Matriculation. The Committee have indicated the financial provision that might be made at the outset, the Board being left to apply to the University or to Government for more funds if required. The University at present makes a profit on the Matriculation of twenty thousand rupees, or even more sum which it can ill afford to lose. The Committee suggest that the University should approach Government with a view to securing a guarantee against pecuniary loss if the present proposals are carried out.

The Committee consider that the Board may be left to determine what shall constitute passing and passing with distinction in each subject, the University only laying down from time to time the standard of attainment which it regards as the minimum for the purpose of Matriculation.

The Committee consider that the prizes and scholarships at present attached to the Matriculation might continue to be awarded by the University on the strength of information to be supplied by the Board; but they feel that this is a subject on which legal advice must be sought.

STRANGE DOINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Chapel at Orlem near Malad on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, a strange scene was enacted by the Chaplain on New Year's day during the Divine service in the presence of the whole congregation assembled there for public worship. After stating that some one had in some way offended him—a private matter altogether—he proceeded publicly to pull off his shoes and knocked the dust off his feet before the faithful on this festive day implying thereby a curse on his enemy. The way in which he spoke of him left no doubt in the minds of his audience as to his identity. Is such a conduct in a public place of worship unimpeachable on the part of a priest who is supposed to be an embodiment of all christian virtues and a living example of them for the faithful to follow? This in my opinion, does not do credit to a cultured and Christian mind. But for a Catholic priest in this 20th century to behave thus is not only scandalous but is also disgraceful to himself as well as to the Faith he represents. This matter was brought to the notice of his superior who apparently has taken no action in the matter as is usual with the Catholic Church authorities.—Yours, etc.,

I. D. C.

Jan. 7th, 1916.

The Homeward Mail which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo was delivered in London on Thursday.

(Continued from column 6.)

citizens. Another thing was whether they were going to have the right to study. They had to go to England to qualify themselves for the many Government services, such as I.C.S., and others. Were they to enter or not the various services of the country? It was a question which touched the root of their position in this country and in the Empire. The speaker hoped that the students present at the meeting would try to awaken the conscience of their parents and the authorities.

NEED FOR ENERGETIC AGITATION.

Mr. Horniman said that he regarded the question as one of the leading questions for India and for the British Empire. He would like to say that one could do a great deal by writing in the press and speaking very strongly of the grievances of the Indian students, but unless they had the help of all the communities in regard to a question which was being agitated, their work would go very little way. He was present at the meeting because he had a great desire that the student community of Bombay should study the question keenly and intelligently and impress upon the Government that this practice of placing restrictions upon the pursuit of studies in England must be discontinued. To him as an Englishman, this question the was a question of honour of Englishmen. For all the higher services of this country and for the Bar they had to proceed to England to continue their studies, and unless they studied and passed there it was impossible to get admission into various services in India. Under these circumstances to place any sort of restrictions on the Indian students going to England to gain admission into any educational institution there, was to his mind,—well he did not like to give expression to the word. In this country the public had not agitated on the question as energetically as they ought to have. The students in England had a right to ask their fellow-students in India to give them every kind of help in their work. The speaker congratulated Mr. Mehta on starting the Association. In conclusion he hoped that they would give it every support with a view to impressing upon the Government that restrictions now imposed on Indian students in England should be removed.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Under the auspices of the Kapole Students' Union, Mr. J. M. Mehta delivered a lecture on "Indian Students in England" yesterday evening at Mangaldas House, Girgaum, when Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

Mr. Horniman, in introducing the lecturer, said that it was a question to which the lecturer had devoted a great deal of energy and thought. It was a regrettable fact, he said, that in spite of all that was being written on the question of the Indian students in England very little was being done in this country in obtaining for the Indian students there the rights and privileges which they ought to have. Mr. Mehta had taken a very leading part in the question; in fact, he had been the chief mover in forming the Indian Students' Friends' Committee.

Mr. Mehta said that the mind of the student was captivated by the idea of a visit to England, in fact a visit to England had become almost a necessity. Of late years they had seen the treatment which was received by the Indian students who went to England to qualify for the various professions. He referred especially to the young men who went to England for technical and industrial education. It was necessary for the future development of the country to have a higher knowledge of the technical science. A large number of the students went to England to qualify themselves for technical education, and such students must have facilities for training in factories and workshops, and unless they had these facilities their theoretical knowledge would be of very little avail to them. There were three ways in which the Indian students could get these facilities. First of all they had to know factory owners, or have influence with them, but that was impossible. The next thing was that of paying a premium for such experience, say of one or two hundred pounds. Some students had been admitted in factories after the payment of these premiums, but that was quite different from giving them practical facilities in getting the necessary knowledge. But even after paying the premium they did not get that knowledge, and so the sums they had spent were useless. The third thing was that the Secretary of State for India should use his influence with the industrial concerns from whom he purchased stores for the Government of India. The Indian Government was making very huge purchases to the extent of five crores of rupees. All this money was paid by Indians, and surely it was an elementary matter of business that the people whose goods were bought should give some facilities to the Indian students in their factories. This was being done by the Japanese, the Chinese, the Spanish and other nations. What was being done by other Governments could very easily be done by the Indian Government. Not only that, but India was the greatest purchaser of English goods.

After a great deal of agitation on the question a Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for India, on which there was not a single representative of the student community. The Committee after a great deal of labour had come to the conclusion that the demands and the grievances of the students were real. The report was issued in February, 1915. The Secretary of State had granted permission for the publication of the report, but there was a reply from the permanent Under-Secretary for India in which he had tried to meet the arguments of the Committee. The Committee had stated that the factories which supplied stores to India, should give facilities to the students but the Under-Secretary of State said that that was not business, and it was not practical besides. So their grievances had not been remedied. Recognising the futility of all this a Society had been organised in India with a view to remedying their grievances.

A USELESS DEPARTMENT.

Referring to the Official Department started by the Secretary of State for India to look after the students, the speaker said it was a useless department. It was in existence for nearly six years and nobody knew what were its duties, even the Secretary of State did not know his own mind. There was no justification for that. Sometimes they said the department was organised for the students, and sometimes for the convenience of the parents, of the students, and sometimes for the sake of regulating their studies. But the Secretary of State did not know for what purpose the Department was started. It was a costly and cumbrous machinery, and it had failed to cure the grievances of the Indian students although it cost annually a lakh of rupees. The speaker was unable to point to a single thing which had been done to improve the condition of the Indian students in England, and on that account that Department had been looked on with very great suspicion by the students. It was not only not an aid, but it was a positive hindrance. It had entered into an unholy alliance to exclude the Indian students from the colleges. That department was a huge failure, and a great hindrance to the cause of the Indian students. It was regarded as an obstacle in their way. They had protested again and again. Its mischievousness was apparent when the students were required to bring a certificate from the secretary of that department for getting admission to a college,—it was not qualification or anything that was required. It was a department which only served the student to be a good boy, and the speaker compared it with the Emigration Department of South Africa. Was it fair that the brilliant young men of this country, whom the Universities honoured, should be looked upon with suspicion and insulted in England? They were in the heart of the British Empire and in the metropolis, and were the Indian students to be looked upon as a nuisance there? It was a test whether they were to have the rights of British

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, January 10, 1915.

HEROES OR BRAWLERS?

Efforts,—somewhat belated,—are now being made to depict the disturbers of the recent meeting of the All-India Moslem League as a sort of heroes of their religion and community, instead of being, what they actually were, mere brawlers. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, who has become the vehicle of the views of persons, who, for obvious reasons, are obliged to remain behind the purdah, has addressed a letter to a contemporary, in which it is attempted,—in a very clumsy way, it is true,—to represent that there was a departure from the compromise by the Council of the League, and that the disturbance was provoked by the expression of views not in consonance with the aims and objects and the orginal ideal of the All-India Moslem League. One would gather that there was present a large body of truly representative and enlightened leaders of the community strongly in opposition to the sentiments expressed by the President in his speech. We pass over the offensive personal references to Mr. Mazarul Haque, intended to cast aspersions of a singularly cowardly character on his orthodoxy, and which might be applied with equal truth, and, at the same time, with equal falsity, to great Mahomedans whose orthodoxy and enthusiasm for Islam even Mr. Badrudin Koor would not dare to question. Nor are Mr. Koor and his opinions of any importance. But he is the spokesman of those who are, and have been all along at the bottom of the mischievous agitation against the League, and it is therefore, perhaps, as well not to let his misleading, and, at times, absolutely false version of the events of the last two days of December pass unanswered.

In the first place, it is entirely untrue that the President's speech was in any single particular opposed to, or out of consonance with, the aims and objects of the League, as set forth in its constitution. On the other hand, we know that Mr. Cassum Mitha has deliberately declared himself opposed to the main object of the League, an object in which he had acquiesced for two years and of which he only became an opponent within the last few weeks. And to say that the President declared himself to be "an Indian first and a Moslem afterwards" is a gross perversion of his words. He stated clearly and uncompromisingly that in all matters affecting his religion he was a Moslem first and a Moslem always, but outside that, in all matters affecting his country, he was an Indian first and an Indian always. That is a frank and honest declaration which could be made by an honest and devout believer in any religion. Let Mr. Koor or Mr. Mitha apply the test to themselves. They are loyal subjects of the King-Emperor. Is it not the fact that in all matters affecting their religion they are Moslems first and Moslems always, and in all matters affecting their civic status they are British subjects first and British subjects always? Are we to understand that their Moslem sympathies would carry them further than that, or could prevent them from being patriotic Indians? It is clear that there is no room in this country for any Moslem who is not prepared to subscribe to Mr. Mazarul Haque's confession of civic and religious faith and that any Indian Moslem who was unable to do so would be false to his Indian citizenship. To assert that by his declaration the President "clearly dissociated himself from the fundamental principles of the Moslem League," shows clearly enough that either Mr. Mitha and his party, such as it is, have never understood the principles of the League,—which is quite possible,—or that they desire wilfully to misunderstand the actual meaning of the President's words. As to that, the members of the League are the best judges and it was clearly shown, as soon as the members of the League were left to themselves, that they were unanimously in cordial sympathy with the whole programme laid down in the President's address and declared in the resolutions, which were carried without a dissentient voice. Mr. Cassum Mitha was, and remains, a solitary figure in opposition and the best thing he can do is to sever his connection with the League if he cannot subscribe to the articles of its creed. It is difficult to characterise in the language it deserves the whole tenour and tendency of this defence of the opponents of the League. The attempt to stir up religious prejudice and intercommunal jealousies is persistent throughout. Everything is misrepresented. It is attempted to be shown that the Aga Khan was out of sympathy with the meeting of the League, whereas his Highness was one of the subscribers to the fund raised for the meeting of the League in Bombay, an action which he did not hesitate to take, the moment he learned that it was the decision of the Council of the League to hold the session. As for Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha's personal position in the Mahomedan community of Bombay and the ecstatic eulogy of his services offered by Mr. Koor, it is merely necessary to say that everyone knows, and none better than Mr. Koor, to what Mr. Mitha owes any influence that he may have possessed. He may be the pillar and supporter of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, but he is about the only asset that it possesses. It has no corporate existence at all, a fact which we have already exposed and are prepared to emphasise if necessary by the production of further evidence. It is one of the most satisfactory results of what has happened that the pretence of a body with a high-sounding name and no other qualification whatever to represent the views of the Mahomedans of Bombay, has been thoroughly exposed and its capacity for mischievous activity in the future, we hope, destroyed.

Nothing can cloak or disguise the fact that it is Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha who broke the compact solemnly undertaken in the presence of the Governor of the Province; and we repeat that it is upon him lies the burden of explaining his breach of faith. And what is more, it is due to those who faithfully abided by the compact, and were threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties if they departed from it in any small particular, that he should be called upon to give that explanation. The programme of the session of the League, as it was submitted to the meeting of the League, and as it was carried out, had the approval of the Government as being in accordance with the compromise. It is ridiculous to suggest that the President's address was unexpected or unauthorised; nor was it to be expected that he should have worded it so as to meet the peculiar and changing views of Mr. Cassum Mitha, who seems to think that he has sufficient influence at his back to constitute him an absolute dictator of local Moslem politics. The compromise was faithfully adhered to from beginning to end and it must be emphasised that the opposition, so far as legitimate members of the League were concerned, was confined to Mr. Cassum Mitha alone. If it were true that the President's speech had roused the indignation of local Mahomedans,—it is really a farcical contention,—how was it that Mr. Mitha and a band of Cabuli roughs were alone in their protest? Where were the outraged leaders of local Mahomedanism? Where, indeed, was Mr. Koor himself? We have already challenged Mr. Cassum Mitha, and we do so again, to produce a single respectable representative of the Mahomedan community who will say that he was present and took part with him in the disorderly protest made in the pandal on the 31st of December. We doubt whether he can produce anyone, except Mr. Koor, who would even publicly sympathise with the proceedings of the disturbers of the meeting. That is a test which makes mere fustian of all this pretence about outraged Mahomedan sentiment, and leaves Mr. Cassum Mitha, as we have said before, a solitary sinister figure, the breaker of an honourable understanding, for reasons, which, as set forth in the local police gazette,—another organ for his defence,—chiefly concerned his personal prestige.

THE CASE OF THE MUNICIPAL CLERKS

Some time ago we drew attention, in these columns, to the grievances under which the clerks in the lowest grade of Municipal service have long laboured. The Municipal Commissioner had then submitted to the Standing Committee the revised schedule of salaries, which, as we pointed out, was a disappointing one, as far as the clerks in the lowest grade were concerned. The Sub-committee, to whom the Standing Committee referred the matter, has now submitted its report which will probably be considered at today's meeting of the Corporation. The Sub-committee does not seem to have introduced into its report any substantial improvement on the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner. The Committee, indeed, considered the question whether the maximum salary proposed by the Commissioner for the last grade of the clerical establishment (30—3—45) should not be increased to Rs. 50. But "after careful consideration" it recommends, "with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the scale of Rs. 30—3—45 be approved, subject to the proviso that, if any clerk receives no increase in salary for three years after having attained the maximum salary of the grade (Rs. 45), he should, unless considered unfit for promotion, be given a personal allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem until promoted to a higher appointment, and that in cases in which the personal allowance is drawn for five years, it may, at the end of that period, be consolidated with salary so as to count for pension." A few facts will show that this proposal, in actual practice, will not have any really beneficial effect as far as the majority of the clerks are concerned. In 1907 the Corporation fixed Rs. 25 as the starting salary for a clerk who was to get an increment of Rs. 3 annually for five years, together with a local allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem. Thus about 80 per cent. of these clerks receive this salary of the lowest grade and, according to the revised scale, while about 143 of them,—and they number 574 in all,—will be able to obtain over 50 rupees a month after a certain number of years, the rest will remain in the same position as they have been so far; for, instead of obtaining the maximum of Rs. 45, together with the local allowance of Rs. 5 per month, they will, after serving for five years, get the maximum of Rs. 45 without any local allowance. Thus the result has been that, while many of the Municipal servants in higher grades have obtained some advantage out of the revised scale, about 72 per cent. of the clerks in the lowest grades,—the persons whose economic improvement should have been the first concern of the Municipality,—have been left to labour under a sense of real grievance and dissatisfaction. The proposal of the Sub-committee will indeed bring an extra five rupees to a clerk after a service of nine years, which will mean that the lot of the majority of the clerks will be that, even if they have served the Municipality honestly and conscientiously for twenty years or more, they may, at the time of retiring, be drawing not more than the maximum of the grade, i.e., Rs. 45 plus Rs. 5 (local allowance).

Enough has been said to show that the real cause of grievance of the clerks—namely, the much too large percentage of appointments in the lowest grade,—has been completely lost sight of. For the transference of 143 appointments out of 574 appointments to a higher grade cannot be expected to give adequate relief to the remaining three hundred and odd clerks. But, as we pointed out previously, no relief can be expected, not only to satisfy the needs of the clerks, but to be consonant with the dignity of the Municipality, unless it means the introduction of a time-scale. In the Government departments, a time-scale of Rs 30—2—70 with local allowance of 20 per cent. obtains, and there is no reason why the Bombay Municipality which draws its servants from the same class of people should treat them so differently as to entail on them the innumerable hardships which accompany a meagre income in a city like Bombay, with its rising rents and rising prices. The Sub-committee, we regret, did not consider our suggestion regarding the introduction of a time-scale. But we trust that when its report comes before the Corporation today or later, the members of the larger body will give their earnest and careful consideration to this suggestion and see that it is accepted. The extra permanent charge that will be created by the adoption of a time scale will not be, as we have already said, beyond the capacity of a rich Municipality like that of Bombay. Its indirect effect, however, in checking the corroding influence of corruption, in some cases, and the inefficiency of administration, due to the continuance of feelings of dissatisfaction among all the clerks, will go in the long run towards obtaining for the Municipality a great gain of economic value. More than this, there will be the universal feeling of satisfaction of justice being done to a deserving and long-suffering class.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

There is a peculiar hiatus in the telegrams regarding the action of the Labour Congress in reference to the Military Service Bill. We were told on Saturday that a resolution disapproving of the Bill had been submitted to the Congress, and we are now told that the Labour members in the Government have resigned on account of the decision taken by the Congress. But we have not been told in the interval what was the nature of the decision. It is clear, of course, that the resolution of disapproval was carried, but it would be interesting to know what was the proportion of votes in its favour. However, it seems clear from the statements made by some of the Labour Party that the majority was not overwhelming and there seems to be a feeling among Labour men, and probably a very well-founded one, that should a General Election supervene the anti-compulsionists would be defeated. But, if we are to judge by the figures on the first reading, there is not the remotest chance of the Bill coming to grief, and some of its opponents are even said to be considering whether they should not modify their attitude. All fear of a General Election therefore seems to be unfounded. There is no reason, whatever, for plunging the country into the turmoil of an election at such a time to satisfy the misgivings of a mere handful of members of the House of Commons.

The summary of the Bill, which is telegraphed by Reuter, shows that its provisions are of a very moderate character. Indeed many will think that the exemptions are altogether too generous. The exemption of the clergy is unnecessary and entirely opposed to the true civic principle. We are glad to see, however, that Territorials who have volunteered for Home service only are not to be exempted. On the other hand, some of the other exemptions are of such a character, that it seems to be possible that it may be found that a dangerously large proportion of the 660,000 who are standing out, will come under them. It is probable, for instance, that a very large number of so-called "slackers" have held aloof because they have dependents who would be left without means of subsistence. Such are to be exempted under the Bill. Altogether the Bill deals so fully with all who could possibly be thought to have the right to be exempted, that it is difficult to understand the uncompromising opposition of some of the people who have gone into the lobby against the first reading. Let us hope that, by the time it has passed through Committee, the opposition will have largely disappeared.

Notes of the Day.

The Mitylene Episode.

Fast following on the news announcing the release of the Austrian, German and Turkish Consular officials at Salonica,—which we trust, is not a regrettable act of weakness,—comes a telegram confirming the arrest of those at Mitylene, together with prominent Greek citizens. The chief interest of this announcement lies in the insight it gives into the real workings of the minds of the Greeks of Asia Minor, supposed by the Balkan Committee to be so downtrodden and worthy of sympathy. Mitylene lies between the Gulf of Adramyti and Smyrna and, as it commands the harbour of the latter, its strategic importance can be readily guaged. It has, of course, been a base for the German submarines in the Mediterranean and the Greek inhabitants there, like some of their compatriots elsewhere, have in all probability been busy with blood-money. We fear that sympathy for the Greeks of Asia Minor, which has been so cheap, has been sadly misplaced, and that their so-called patriotism and propaganda of Hellas Irridenta, is largely a pose for baiting the pockets of misinformed sentimentalists in Europe.

The Founder of the "Daily Telegraph."

The death of Lord Burnham removes one of the most remarkable figures from the journalistic profession in England that has ever adorned it. Lord Burnham was the founder of the "Daily Telegraph" and the pioneer of popular penny journalism. He was a Jew, and like many of his race, had a wonderful instinct for the foibles of the English middle classes. He gave them solidity, sentiment and sobriety, and never made the mistake of suspecting them of a sense of humour,—a mistake which nearly brought his great rival of later times, Lord Northcliffe, to grief in the early days of the "Daily Mail." Mr. Levy Lawson, as he then was, found his market in a bourgeoise, which disliked inconsistency in politics, was,—in the middle Victorian era when the "Telegraph" came into existence,—chiefly Liberal in its sympathies and had a capacious stomach for leading articles of inordinate length, styled in ornate and laboured phraseology. The "Daily Telegraph" pandered to this vicious taste to such an extent that "Daily Telegraphese" became quite a literary school. Everyone who wrote for the "Telegraph," whether in the leading columns, the book reviews, or the police reports, had to conform to it. The Harmsworths found an outer fringe of middle-class society that had exactly opposite tastes, volatile people who preferred sensation to consistency and who, unlike the unmoveable clientele of the "Daily Telegraph", could be turned and twisted from day to day, according to the whim and the interest of the journal they patronised. To-day the "Telegraph" still keeps its hold on the one class, though with some modification of its old-time heavy methods, and the "Daily Mail" and its companions hold the other. Every penny paper in London has suffered by the competition of the half-penny intruder and the "Telegraph" is the only one which has either not changed its price or lost its prosperity.

His Business Acumen and Enterprise.

Lord Burnham himself was not a journalist in the literary sense. In fact he was a business man, pure and simple, and it was his business acumen that chiefly made the success of the paper. He looked after the business management in all its branches and the news side of the paper, and left the literary side to such editors as the late Sir Edwin Arnold and such contributors as the late George Augustus Sala, Clement Scott and Mr. W. L. Courtney,—still one of the "Telegraph's" most valued contributors. He was a pioneer of journalistic enterprise in his day, organised a foreign service, which was second only to "The Times," and a staff of war correspondents which was second to none. In his private life he had many attractive qualities and it did not take him long to make a place for himself in Society. King Edward conceived a great liking for him and was frequently his guest at his place in Bucks. He was also a very generous man. He gave largely to many charities, both of a religious and journalistic character and the profession owes much to his efforts on its behalf. He was one of the founders of, and a pillar of support to, the Institute of Journalists and the mainstay of a large number of Jewish charities. He was born in 1833, made a baronet in 1892 and a peer in 1903. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Harry Lawson, who now conducts the paper and is Unionist M.P. for the Mile End division.

An Injustice Removed.

The Resolution of the Judges of the Punjab High Court rescinding their previous rule regarding the restrictions upon the number of pleaders' licenses to be issued annually will be received throughout the province, as well as the rest of the country, with approval not unmixed with a feeling of regret that such restrictions were ever allowed to obtain the sanction of the authorities. The effect of the restrictions was that only the first thirty men out of the hundred and more whom the University of Punjab certified as having passed through the test provided by it as fitting them for the practice of law, were to be granted licenses to practise as lawyers. Thus, nakedly put, the injustice and anomaly of the restrictions were obvious. And, if any further proof were needed, it is provided in the confession of the Judges of the Punjab High Court that "after carefully weighing the whole matter the Court has decided that the said rule, besides being generally unpopular, causes hardship and injustice in practice and should be abolished." Now that wiser counsels have prevailed it is needless to emphasise the real character of the motive of those who were responsible for the framing of the rule. It is enough to rejoice that in one matter at least re-actionary influences have been foiled.

'King Edward of Greece!"

King Edward of Greece, of the Noble House of Stanley, in the peerage of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland! The reader, perhaps, fancies this is a conundrum: but, in real fact, it is one of the "might-have-beens" of history in the flashing pages of which Time is in the perverse habit of writing ironic foot-notes. In sober, simple fact that present head of the noble house of Stanley, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, the puissant Director of Recruiting, might to-day have been the King of Hellas, and not Constantine the Inconstant, who takes his politics from the hem of a German garment. What a difference that would have made in the present Balkan, nay, international, situation! The story is worth recalling if only for the pity of it.

Wanted A King of Greece.

One of those numerous revolutions that Hellas went through in the nineteenth century resulted in the expulsion of the then reigning King Otho, the Teuton. The kingly crown of Hellas went a-begging through Europe for one who would condescend to wear it. European diplomats of the time esteemed it a precarious (perhaps, perilous) honour. Our own Duke of Edinburgh was the first to be offered the Kingdom of Greece. He was advised to decline the proffered honour with thanks, although, later, he condescended to accept the princeletcy of a German province. It was a remarkable tribute to the then Lord Stanley that the offer should have been made to him. Disraeli (as he then was), shrewd and cynical, and as history attests possessed of a wonderful penchant for putting money on the wrong horse, advised Lord Stanley to decline. Then the statesmen at Athens went to look for their ruler at Copenhagen where "the father-in-law of Europe" had a son,—the late King George of Greece,—to spare. So, the course of history was diverted, and we have the fact that the present seventeenth Earl of Derby is not King Edward of Greece but the Director of Recruiting in England!

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH ARSENAL DAMAGED.

FRESH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA

DELICATE SITUATION IN GREECE.

A British submarine from the Sea of Marmora made its way into the Golden Horn and attacked the arsenal at Pera, doing considerable damage and causing panic.

The British in Mesopotamia have carried the enemy's position on the right bank of the Tigres near Sheikh Saad, capturing 700 prisoners and guns. The operations are in progress.

A furious battle has been raging night and day on the Montenegrin northern front since January 6th. After heavy losses on both sides, the Montenegrins retained the majority of their positions.

A Petrograd telegram says the most important news of the day is the Russian advance ten miles west of the River Styr, constituting a strong strategical point, and enabling the Russian right wing to develop the offensive safely in this sector.

The Russians have captured Czartorysk, the counter-attacks made for its recapture failed.

The position of the Greek Government is said to be delicate, as Germany holds Greece responsible for the arrest of the Consuls.

A telegram from Athens says that the Consuls arrested at Salonika, have been set free by the Allies.

Germany has given assurance to America that her submarines in the Mediterranean would not attack non-combatant ships of any character without warning. Another Note promises to assure that non-combatants shall be placed in safety before a prize is sunk.

The Italians surprised and captured the position of San Giovanni on the Southern slopes of Monte Sperone.

It is said that France altogether has mobilised over seven million men.

MR. FORD'S PEACE EXPEDITION.

STARTED ACROSS GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.

The members of the Ford expedition have started on their journey across Germany.

NEPAL'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

THREE LAKHS FOR EXPENSES OF WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Viceroy has received a generous New Year's gift of three lakhs of rupees from Nepal towards expenses of the war. Of this sum two lakhs is from the Durbar and one from the Prime Minister.

BRITISH SUBMARINE OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARSENAL CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN GOLDEN HORN.

ATTACK ON ARSENAL AT PERA

CONSIDERABL DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A telegram from Constantinople received in Athens says that a British submarine from the Sea of Marmora made its way into the Golden Horn and attacked the arsenal at Pera, doing considerable damage and causing panic.

THE DARDANELLES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

A communiqué says:—

Heavy artillery bombarded the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

VISIT TO THE BASE OF A CAT SQUADRON.

A BUSY SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter's representative has visited a station on the coast which is the base of what is known as a cat squadron, one of the centres from which the fleetest warships are ready to set out at a moment's notice on the receipt of news of German movements. The whole place presents a busy spectacle, submarines just returned from successful voyages lying alongside parent ships embarking stores and torpedoes. The representative also went on board a flotilla of modern destroyers which had returned from cruises in the North Sea.

The officers declared that in spite of the German boasts they saw no sign of the German fleet. The other features of the fleet were the rapid motor boats which were intended to chase submarines. The visit showed there is remarkable eagerness to meet the Germans when they emerge from the Kiel Canal.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

ENEMY TO BE CRUSHED IN THIRD YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

A "Statesman" special cable states, according to the correspondent of the "Standard" in Switzerland, Lord Kitchener, during the recent visit to Athens discussed the war with the Serbian minister at the Greek court.

The British Minister, it is alleged declared that the Allies' preparations would continue steadily until the end of the war.

Germany and her Allies would be crushed during the third year of the struggle, that perfect unity existed among the Allies and definitely affirmed that the Balkan campaign would not be abandoned.

The Allies would continue in the meantime to concentrate their forces at Salonika for an ultimate advance there.

The Serbian army would co-operate in an advance from its Albanian base. In the spring the Russians will have no fewer than seven million men under arms.

The Bucharest correspondent of "The Times" states that the Germans pursuing in this regard a policy analogous to the repressive regime initiated by them in connection with the international administration of Bulgaria are employing Bulgarian troops to the utmost extent on foreign service.

He adds that unless the cession of Salonika is promised to Bulgaria as an inducement to her to continue the war, it is anticipated an incipient peace movement in that country will make rapid progress and that a strong reaction in Bulgarian sentiment will shortly show itself.

GERMAN VICTORIES.

MERE DEAD SEA FRUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The "Pioneers" correspondent cables, London January 7.

The German press has begun to affirm that "continual victories without the liberty of the seas are dead sea fruit." We must never forget that desperate needs often entail desperate remedies. It would be unpardonable on our part to neglect a single precaution.

A correspondent remarks that Flanders is in a sodden condition and unfavourable for movement and regrets that the Russian offensive comes at a moment when the rest of the Allies are quiescent..

The "Westminister Gazette" remarks that while a battle on a huge scale is proceeding, it is certainly not part of a great offensive. Russia contemplates merely harassing the operations designed to draw the Germans from the Balkans. In this Russia had apparently been markedly successful.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH POSITION CARRIED.

700 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

A press communiqué about the operations in Mesopotamia states that reconnaissance by aeroplanes having located a Turkish force in position on both the banks of the Tigris near Sheikh Saad, a force under General Younghusband advanced up the River Tigris and having established contact with the Turks on the 6th January held them to their position.

In accordance with orders received on the morning of the 7th January General Aylmer with the remainder of his force joined General Younghusband and fighting took place during the day.

Towards the evening General Kemball's Brigade caried the enemy's position on the right bank taking 700 prisoners and two guns.

The operations continued on the 8th and are still in progress.

Our casualties during the three days are estimated at three thousand all told.

TURKS' EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

BEDOUITS DISHEARTENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An Exchange message from Cairo says the Bedouits on the western front are disheartened. Their German and Turkish leaders assured them a walk over into Egypt. They received such a shaking up at Christmas that they are now entirely disillusioned and discontented and are losing faith in German promises.

CONDUCT OF WAR.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Replying to criticisms of the conduct of the war in the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne said it must be remembered that we had to consult our Allies at every step. Hence the apparent hesitation with which Government was sometimes charged.

If we treated our Allies as Germany treated hers, the task would be simpler, but fortunately that was not the kind of relations prevailing between us and them. Thus the responsibility for direction of affairs was not undivided.

SEPARATE PEACE OFFERED TO ITALY.

UNHESITATINGLY REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent learns that before Italy signed the agreement in London, Germany had offered her separate peace with the Italian portion of Trentino, the Carso with Gorizia, Grado and Valona, Albania remaining autonomous, also concessions in Asia Minor. The offer was unhesitatingly rejected.

FALL IN GERMAN EXCHANGE.

FRANTIC CHANGE OF GERMAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

On the Zurich Bourse, German exchange has fallen to 92 the lowest yet reached. There has been frantic selling of German securities.

CAUSES OF THE FALL.

"The Times" is of opinion that the proximate cause of the recent heavy fall in the value of the German mark in neutral countries is probably the falling due of the coupons of one of the German loans, of which there are foreign holdings. These have been increased by the amounts of German war loans taken up in the United States and Switzerland. Periodical payments of dividend swell Germany's unfavourable trade balance in spite of the fact that the cutting off of German trade would ordinarily tend to relieve Germany of the difficulty of providing against the increased imports. "The Times" adds that it should be noted that American sterling exchange has now passed the point at which the exportation of gold from London to New York is profitable.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE CZARTORYSK.

COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK TO TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.

The Russians have captured Czartorysk and also the heights two versts westward. The counter-attacks made with a view to recapturing the town failed.

North-east of Czarnowitz the Austrians made a gas attack and then the infantry attacked but was driven back to the trenches.

REMARKABLE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

STRONG STRATEGICAL POINT BEYOND THE STYR.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

A Petrograd telegram says the most important news of the day is a Russian advance to the town of Kukhotzkavola, ten miles Westward of the river Styr, situated at the issue of the Pinsk marshes, constituting a strong strategical point and enabling the Russian right wing to develop the offensive safely in this sector.

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON CZERNOWITZ HEIGHTS.

BOMBARDMENT FOR 50 HOURS FROM 400 GUNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Russians prepared for the principal attack on the heights northward of Czernowitz by a bombardment for fifty hours from 400 guns. There was a sudden lull and then the infantry charged successfully.

It is announced that the Tsar was on this front.

SEVERAL POSITIONS CAPTURED.

OVER A THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.

A communiqué says: Considerable enemy forces repulsed our elements from Czartorysk, but were subsequently dislodged and further attempts to regain the town were foiled.

On the middle Strypa our units captured hostile positions in various places and captured seventeen officers, over a thousand soldiers and several machine guns.

The enemy north-east of Czernowitz tried to check our offensive by counter-attacks with large forces, but were repulsed with enormous losses.

AN ITALIAN SURPRISE ATTACK

CAPTURE OF A POSITION ON MONTE SPERONE SLOPES,

ROME, Jan. 8.

A communiqué says:—The Italians surprised and captured the position of San Giovanni on the southern slopes of Monte Sperone.

The enemy fruitlessly attacked at several points on Col di Lana.

Artillery duels have occurred on the entire front in which the enemy used asphyxiating shells.

Austrian aircraft raided the valleys of Fella and Isonzo. No damage was done.

ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE.

ROME, Jan. 9.

A communiqué says artillery duels continue. Bad weather is impeding the operations.

ARMOURED ITALIAN LINER AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The Italian liner Guiseppe Verdi has arrived with two four inch naval guns mounted at the stern. It is probable that the Government will request that the guns be dismounted before the ship leaves American waters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Baron Zwiedinesk, Counsellor to the Austrian Embassy, has informally called Mr. Lansing's attention to the presence of guns on the Italian steamer Guiseppe Verdi.

It is understood that he wished to ascertain what action, if any, the United States as neutral considered taking.

MONTENEGRIN FRONT

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGING.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CETINJE, Jan. 8.

A furious battle has been raging night and day on the Montenegrin Northern front since January 6th. The Austrians at one point hurled twenty battalions, supported by numerous guns and machine-guns, upon the Montenegrins who retained the majority of their positions. The losses on both sides were heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A telegram from Cetinje, dated the 7th instant, says the enemy made four violent attacks on the entire front.

The Austrian fleet emerged from Bocche di Cattaro and bombarded Lovcen.

ITALIAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

200 MONTENEGRINS PERISH.

CETINJE, Jan. 8.

An Italian steamer from Brindisi with supplies and 425 Montenegrin recruits from America struck a mine yesterday near San Giovannia did Medua. The vessel sank immediately and 200 passengers perished.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN ALBANIA.

NOT TO CROSS NORTHERN EPIRUS FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Jan. 6.

It is learned from official sources that Italy has formally stated to Greece that the troops landed in Albania will not in any circumstances cross the frontier of northern Epirus.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S ADVENTURE.

ATTACKS TWO TAUBES

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter's representative at Salonika wires that a French aeroplane had an exciting adventure while returning from a reconnaissance of enemy lines.

He encountered two Taubes bound for Salonika, and, though armed only with a rifle, the Frenchman fearlessly attacked the Germans. The latter replied with a machine-gun.

Anti-aircraft guns below opened fire on the enemy but the French aeroplane was damaged and was compelled to alight, the pilot being wounded. The hostile machines were compelled to turn the tail owing to the splendid fire of anti-aircraft guns.

A number of bombs were dropped on the French and British camps but there was no damage beyond a few casualties.

TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

SALONIKA, Jan. 7.

Two German aeroplanes have been brought down in the Anglo-French lines.

SERBIAN REFUGEES IN ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 8.

Thousands of Serbian refugees are applying to enlist to fight on the side of the Allies for the reconquest of their country.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

ENTIRE CREW RESCUED.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7.

It is officially stated that the cruiser Noord Bradant met a submarine outside territorial waters making signals of distress.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine sank off Texel yesterday. The entire crew of 33 was rescued and brought to Helder by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

Dutch correspondents learn from the crew of a British submarine that they lost their bearings and ran on Haaksgrond and sprang a leak. The bluejackets are now in the naval barracks.

BRITISH CREW INTERNED UNDER HAGUE CONVENTION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.

The Dutch Government has decided to intern the crew of the British submarine under the provisions of the Hague Convention.

SITUATION IN GREECE

DELICATE POSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

GERMAN THREAT REGARDING ARREST OF CONSULS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Jan. 6.

The postion of the Government is delicate as Germany holds Greece responsible for the arrest of the consuls.

Entente diplomatists consider it possible that Greek authorities at Salonika will be temporarily removed in the event of enemy invasion of Macedonia.

DISSENSIONS IN CABINET

WAR MINISTER OVER RULED BY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A Milan telegram says it is reported from Athens that serious dissensions have broken out between the Greek War Minister M. Yanakitsas and Chief of General Staff M. Dusmanis, who threatens to resign.

The War Minister wishes to demobilise 15 per cent. of the troops in view of serious mutinies at Kavalla. M. Dusmanis opposes him and has annulled the War Minister's order granting furlough to the oldest class.

AUSTRIAN CONSULATE IN SALONIKA.

DISCOVERY OF STORE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A Salonika telegram says that a search in the Austrian Consulate led to the discovery of 180 rifles and 150 revolvers with cartridges and explosives, Turkish uniforms, flags and armlets bearing the crescent, which were evidently intended to equip the Turkish rabble, who would have been incited to murder and pillage in the event of a successful Austro-German and Turco-Bulgarian attack on Salonika.

ENEMY INTRIGUES AT SALONIKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Corriere Della Sera's" Salonika correspondent says that the archives of the enemy Consulates show that bands of men were formed and armed with a view to attacking the Allies when the Teutons and Bulgarians approached.

It is officially stated in Paris that the Austrian Seefeldar arrested at Salonika was only an honorary Norwegian Consul.

Germany has published in a section of the Athens press alleged extracts from documents carried by Col. Napier and Captain Wilson when they were captured on board the Spezzia. They attribute to the Secretary of the Legation weird statements made in a private letter concerning the future of Greece. Mr. Donohoe has interviewed the British Minister who described the revelations as truth so highly diluted with fiction as to be entirely innocuous.

ARRESTED CONSULS AT SALONIKA SET FREE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A telegram from Athens says that the Entente Ministers have informed the Greek Government that the consuls arrested at Salonika have been set free. The Greek Government declared itself satisfied.

SUSPECTS AT MITYLENE.

ARRESTED BY ALLIES.

ATHENS, Jan. 8.

The Allied military authorities at Mitylene have arrested the German, Austrian, and Turkish consular agents.

ATHENS, Jan. 9.

Those arrested at Mitylene include the principal Greek and Turkish residents, a German merchant and other suspicious characters.

All have been taken on board an Allied ship.

HOSPITALITY OF GREECE.

KING PETER'S GRATITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Jan. 6.

King Peter has telegraphed to King Constantine expressing his high satisfaction at enjoying the hospitality of the "friendly and allied nation."

FRENCH TREASURY BILLS

BANK OF ENGLAND INVITES APPLICATIONS,

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Bank of England invites applications for ten million sterling of French Treasury Bills at a fixed discount of five and three-quarters per cent.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN POST DESTROYED.

ENEMY COLUMNS BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 8.

Last night's communiqué said:—Bois-leoux-Aumont was again bombarded and railway traffic interrupted. Two German posts were destroyed on the Plateau Nouvron. The artillery continued very active in Champagne. A German convoy was dispersed near Saint Souplet. A small German post was blown up at Vauquois. A long range gun bombarded and scattered an enemy column north of Etain and set fire to the village. The batteries caused three explosions in the enemy works north of Saint Mihiel.

GERMAN FORTIFIED POSITION AT FONTENOY.

DESTROYED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY

PARIS, Jan. 7.

A communique says there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

A communiqué says there was a comparatively quiet night. Our artillery destroyed the German fortified position at Fontenoy, North of Aisne.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT

SEVERE DAMAGE.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

A communiqué says: Artillery effectively bombarded several points on the front and destroyed an armoured cupola south of Arras.

The bombardment caused severe damage at Berry au Bac and at Hill 108, east of St. Mihiel.

The enemy displayed great but fruitless activity at Hartmannsweilerkopf, especially between Rehlsen and Hirzstein.

FIGHTING ROUND ARMENTIERES.

ENEMY BOMBING ATTACK DRIVEN OFF

LONDON, Jan. 8.

General Haig reports that yesterday morning an enemy bombing attack supported by artillery about the Armentieres-Lille railway was driven off. Our artillery today bombarded various points in the enemy lines damaging the trenches considerably.

ENEMY BATTERY HIT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says a mine exploded near the La Bassee Canal.

A German aeroplane dropped two bombs behind our lines north of the Somme doing no damage.

There were unimportant artillery engagements at various points.

We obtained a direct hit on an enemy battery south-east of Armentiers.

FRANCE'S FIGHTING LEGIONS.

ALTOGETHER SEVEN MILLIONS MOBILISED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A telegram to "The Times" from Paris says that France altogether has mobilised over seven milion men.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

TO COMMAND A BATTALION OF SCOTS FUSILIERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter's special correspondent at the Headquarters in France learns from an unofficial but reliable source that Mr. Churchill has been appointed to command a battalion of Scots Fusiliers.

GERMANY'S DWINDLING ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 6th January, says:—

General Joffre in an Army Order says that the German army sees its effectives and resources dwindling, being obliged to support the exhausted Austrians. It has had to seek in secondary theatres easy and fleeting successes hopeless of securing on the principal fronts. The Allies on the contrary are ever becoming stronger.

BURGLARS AT CURZON HALL.

BIG HAUL OF VALUABLE CURIOS AND SILVER-WARE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Burglars have made a big haul of valuable curios and silver-ware at Curzon Hall, Derbyshire, the residence of Lord Scarsdale, Lord Curzon's father, who is ill at the Hall.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL

ITS PROVISIONS.

EXCEPTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Military Service Bill provides that every British subject ordinarily resident in Great Britain, aged from eighteen to forty-one, who is unmarried or a widower without children dependent on him shall be deemed as from 'the appointed date' to be duly enlisted for general service and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve.

EXCEPTIONS.

Exceptions are men residing in Britain for education or other special purpose, men already in the Army, Navy or Territorials liable to foreign service, clergymen, and men holding exemption certificates granted by Tribunals to be established under the Act.

Applications for such certificates may be made on the ground that it is expedient in national interests that the applicant should be engaged on other work; on the ground that the applicant has dependent who would be without suitable means of subsistance; on the ground of ill-health or infirmity and on the ground of conscientious objection to combatant service. Certificates may also be granted by any Government department after consultation with the Army Council to employees or men employed on a work of national importance within the sphere of that department. Holder of a certificate must notify any change in the circumstances under which it was granted.

CERTIFICATE FOR EXEMPTION. PENALTY.

The penalty for omission is £50 and the penalty for false statement to obtain a certificate is six months' imprisonment.

The Act comes into operation on the date to be fixed by proclamation within fourteen days of its passing. The appointed date will be the twenty-first day after that.

UNMARRIED MEN AND GROUP SYSTEM.

While it is not so stated officially apparently unmarried men availing themselves of the fresh opportunity of attesting under the Derby scheme will benefit by the group system. Those who do not attest will become liable to immediate service.

GROUP SYSTEM TO BE RE-OPENED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is announced that the group system will be reopened on Monday for married men as well as single. It is hoped that a large number of volunteers will come forward.

LABOUR CONGRESS VOTE.

TALK OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The labour members of the Government Messrs. Henderson, Brace and Roberts have resigned from the Ministry.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

They have resigned although they are supporters of the Compulsion Bill because the Labour Party decided to withdraw from the Coalition.

There is some talk in political circles of the possibility of a general election owing to the Labour Congress vote. It is stated that if the situation became strained the Premier would not hesitate to go to the country in order to strengthen the Government. If this happened it is stated that provision would be made for votes at the front to record their votes.

DECISION OF LABOUR CONGRESS.

The majority of the Labour members of the House of Commons and of the National Labour Executive decided to oppose the Compulsion Bill in view of the decision of the Congress.

Mr. Henderson stated in an interview that he did not intend to resign his seat. He would have resigned had the Congress required him to oppose the Bill which he would continue to support.

The figures of the minority vote against compulsion show that there were sixty Nationalists, thirty-four Liberals and eleven Labour members. Messrs. Henderson, Brace and Roberts did not vote.

POLITICAL SITUATION CALMER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The political situation is calmer.

The talk of a general election persists in some quarters, but it is generally believed that this last extremity is not needed and would only be adopted in the event of serious threats of Labour troubles. The anti-conscriptionists admit that an election would be disastrous to them.

Mr. Roberts points out that the vote at the Labour Congress was inflated because some of the delegates represented about fifty people who, on card votes counted as a thousand, as this is the lowest figure for a unit. Nevertheless, he considers that the majority against the Bill is large owing to the delegates insufficiently digesting the Bill.

Already some Labour representatives and Radicals are considering whether to modify their attitude on second reading.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND COMPULSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

In connection with the Labour Congress vote on compulsion the "Daily Chronicle" admits that millions of votes by cards represent only the view of the delegates and organisers. This system of card voting enables delegates elected by bare majorities by districts to cast votes in the name both of their supporters and their dissentients.

SUBMARINE WARFARE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

PIRATES' LATEST PROMISE.

NONCOMBATANTS TO BE GIVEN WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Count Bernstorff has presented to Mr. Lansing Germany's proposal to pay indemnity for the Americans lost on the Lusitania and gave assurance that German submarines in the Mediterranean would not attack noncombatant ships of any character without warning.

EFFECT OF GERMAN ASSURANCES.

WASHINTON, Jan. 8.

Germany's assurances regarding submarines in the Mediterranean will affect the liners, freight steamers and tramps. The previous assurances regarding the North Sea only applied to passenger liners, Germany assuming that no Americans would be on board other vessels there.

It is stated that Austria's last Note in the Ancona controversy gave identical assurances.

SMALL BOATS NO PLACES OF SAFETY

Germany has also agreed with the United States that small boats are not in all circumstances 'places of safety' for passengers of a ship about to be torpedoed.

NON-COMBATANTS TO BE PLACED IN SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Germany's Note regarding the sinking of the William P. Frye promises to assure that non-combatants shall be placed in safety before a prize is sunk, except when conditions afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach port.

NO WARNING GIVEN TO THE PERSIA.

SWORN AFFIDAVIT OF PASSENGERS

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The American Consul at Alexandria has cabled to his Government that Mr. Grant and twenty others have sworn an affidavit that no warning was given to the Persia before being torpedoed.

GERMANY HEARD THROUGH NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Count Bernstorff told Mr. Lansing that Germany heard of the sinking of the Persia only through newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The American Ambassador in Vienna says that up to Tuesday night Austria was without any information regarding the sinking of the Persia.

JOHORE'S GIFT TO ARMY COUNCIL,

25,000 DOLLARS FOR RECONNAISSANCE AEROPLANES,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Army Council has gratefully accepted the gift from the Government of Johore of 25,000 dollars.

The Council purposes to devote it to the provision of reconnaissance aeroplanes for the Royal Flying Corps.

LORD KITCHENER'S WANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Henderson told the Labour Conference that the previously published statement that Lord Kitchener wanted 30,000 men weekly, until the spring, was only half truth. He wanted these to restore the strength of divisions and 30,000 weekly to the end of the year totalling 1,500,000 to provide man for man in the reserve.

Colonel John Ward, Colonel of Navies' Battalion, told the House of Commons that a third of the country's Trade Unionists were either at the front or in training.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO SIR JOHN SIMON.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is reported that Mr. Herbert Samuel will succeed Sir John Simon as Home Secretary.

SERIOUS STRIKE RIOT IN OHIO.

WHOLESALE LOOTING BY RIOTERS.

BUILDINGS BLOWN UP AND THREE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A telegram from Youngstown, Ohio, says serious strike rioting is taking place there in which hitherto three have been killed and nineteen wounded. Strikers, who are employed in the steelworks at Youngstown, began by setting fire to six blocks of buildings. Wholesale looting followed and the situation became so serious that the authorities decided to blow up the East Youngstown bridge in order to prevent the rioters from crossing the river. A number of strikers who were drunk on the stolen whisky seized five hundred pounds of dynamite and blew up several buildings. They are now threatening to destroy the residential section of the town. Troops have been summoned and numerous arrests have been made.

CHINESE "REVOLUTIONARIES"

LOOT YINTIN CUSTOMS STATION.

HONG KONG, Jan. 8.

One hundred armed raiders, styling themselves revolutionaries, attacked and looted the Yintin customs station near Shatokok, in new territories, and wounded a Chinaman and ordered Europeans to proceed to Hong Kong where they have arrived uninjured. Fifty European and Indian policemen have proceeded to safeguard the Shatokok police station.

ST. GEORGES BYE-ELECTION.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES WITHDRAWS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell will contest St. George's in the Liberal interest.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Gibson Bowles has withdrawn his candidature in St. Georges in view of the Conservative nomination of so distinguished a candidate as Sir George Reid.

WEST NEWINGTON BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The polling takes place on Monday in West Newington bye-election due to the elevation of Captain Norton to the peerage.

The candidates are:—

Liberal County councillor Mr. Gilbert.

Trade Unionist Mr. Terrett.

The latter opposes the restrictions on the sale of drink in London.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1915.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Imports for the year show an increase of £157,121,166 sterling in value and exports decrease of £46,074,021.

During December the imports show an increase of £3,621,496 and exports an increase of £7,668,591.

BRITISH IRON & STEEL TRADE

SCHEME FOR AMALGAMATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A committee has been appointed to draft a scheme for amalgamation of trade unions of iron and steel trades.

THE LATE SIR SCOTT ROBERTSON.

FUNERAL AT GOLDERS GREEN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The funeral of Sir Scott Robertson took place at Golders Green to-day. Memorial services were held at Bradford, the deceased's constituency, and at St. Margarets. The latter was attended by Mr. John Gulland, Sir John Jardine and Colonel J. G. Kelly.

DEATH OF LORD BURNHAM.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The death is announced of Lord Burnham.

Lord Burnham was the principal proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph." Edward Levy Lawson was created a Baronet in 1892 and a Baron in 1903. He was 83 years old at the time of his death.

The Bombay Centre Middle School Scholarship has been won by Dorothy Constance Veevers, a pupil of the John Connon High School. The High School certificate examination (second class) has been obtained by Dorothy Wilkinson, also a pupil of the John Connon High School.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have decided to support the representation to the Government of India made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in connection with the Stamp Duty on cash credit agreements.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON MACLAGAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Government of India have issued a preliminary Resolution indicating the lines on which the report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, 1915, should be dealt with. They acknowledge the care with which Sir Edward Maclagan President of the Committee, and his colleagues have carried out these enquiries. The Resolution proceeds:—

"Two broad results emerge from the enquiry. The first is that in the majority of cases primary societies fall short of the co-operative ideal. And the second is that, although, owing to the rapid expansion of deposits, co-operative banks have hitherto been able to meet their obligations promptly, it has become necessary to place the whole organization on a sounder financial footing, especially by the provision of adequate fluid resources. The committee has, therefore, rightly kept in view the development of a truly co-operative system rather than cheap money-lending and the improvement of the financial position of the whole organization. With a few exceptions, the numerous recommendations contained in the report aim at securing one or other of these objects. The Government of India are not at present prepared to pass orders on all the recommendations made by the committee and the principal object of the present orders is to indicate the manner in which they propose to deal with the report. This is shown in the appended statement which divides 209 recommendations into four classes. (A) Those which the Government of India consider should be adopted so far as possible, it being understood that a reference may be made to the Government of India should any local Government or Administration consider this necessary; (B) Those on which the view of the local Governments and Administrations are now invited; (C) Those which have already been referred to local Governments and Administrations; and (D) Those on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India. Is will be observed that the second of these four classes includes practically the whole of those portions of the report which deal with the audit and supervision of primary societies and with central and provincial banks.

VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO BE OBTAINED.

The Government of India, in view of the vital importance of these portions of the report, consider that it would be be more convenient if the views of local Governments and Administrations were obtained on them as a whole. It is hoped that local Governments and Administrations will find it possible to place the Government of India in possession of their views not later than the 30th June, 1916.

FRONTIER STATES OF BURMA.

LOCAL DISTURBANCES EASILY SUPPRESSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The report on the administration of Burma in dealing with the Frontier States administration says that the new Putao District began to take shape. Tribute was collected and construction of roads was pushed on. About the end of December a rising of Kachins occurred in Mogaung and Kamaing districts, followed by an outbreak in Putao District. The rebellion was suppressed by military police and regular troops and several ringleaders were captured. In other respects crime decreased throughout the frontier tracts.

NAGPUR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SECOND BATCH OF SIX LEAVE FOR EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The second batch of volunteers consisting of six men belonging to the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps left for Bombay en route to East Africa by yesterday's Bombay mail. Col. Stanyon, officer commanding the Corps, and other officers were present at the station to give them a send-off. The Hon. the Chief Commissioner sent a letter of congratulation wishing them success. The next batch is expected to leave in March.

WAR TROPHIES.

EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 8.

In aid of St. John's Hospital in Mesopotamia Dr. Cecil Elmes inaugurated yesterday an exhibition of war trophies exhibits comprised of German, Austrian and Turkish helmets, a Turkish bayonet, steel arrows, smoke helmets, shells, shrapnel, British sandbags and medical panniers. Among the relics were a bit of the Sensil railway station which was burnt by the Germans, a fragment of a shell fired by the Emden which struck the steamer Chupra and killed an apprentice on board during the bombardment of Madras a German pocket knife and a German beer mug.

(Continued from column 6.)

lations not as a tribute to him personally, but as a tribute to the younger generation which he represented.

Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh in proposing a vote of thanks to the President of the meeting said that Dr. Mehta should not only win money, but also try to serve the country. He hoped that Dr. Mehta would devote his time to the service of his fellow-countrymen. The more men of the type of Dr. Mehta they had the better it would be for India.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale seconded and after thanking Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy for lending his garden the meeting dispersed.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

A congratulatory meeting in honour of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., (London), was held yesterday afternoon at Mangaldas House, Girgaum, when Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker presided. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, representing the various communities in Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra in congratulating Dr. Jivraj said that he was a great acquisition to the public of Bombay. His career had been brilliant in the Grant Medical College. They ought to be proud of him. He was the first Indian M.D., who had secured the first place in the examination. Apart from this his public career had been an exemplary one, and he hoped it would be a fruitful and useful one. There could not be too many men of that type. He hoped that Dr. Jivraj would be consulted by all,—poor and rich. He again congratulated Dr. Mehta.

Lt.-Col. A. Street, said that he expected a small gathering, but he was rather surprised to see such a representative gathering of all classes and communities, of men of light and leading and all professions in Bombay. That alone was a tribute to the work and merit of Dr. Mehta, his former student. He congratulated him most heartily and he hoped that he would have further success in his life; he looked forward with great hope to his future. Dr. Jivraj reflected light and glory on the institutions with which he had been connected—the Grant Medical College and others. He referred to the time when Dr. Mehta won all the prizes in the college. He wished him all been heretofore.

EXAMPLE TO ALL STUDENTS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said he took a peculiar personal interest in congratulating Dr. Mehta, because he had come in contact with him in London. He was not only a brilliant student but he was an example to all other students. When the London Indian Association was formed all the students, the speaker and everybody had to look to Dr. Mehta to take up the office of President. That showed in what great respect Dr. Mehta was held in London. He congratulated him and congratulated the Indian community on having such a brilliant student among them. He hoped that he would be an example to other students in their scholastic career, and that he would be as successful hereafter as he had been heretofore.

A BORN LEADER.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she considered herself very fortunate in being still in Bombay to attend the meeting to congratulate Dr. Jivraj Mehta, whose chief characterstic was not only great brilliance of intellect, but to be supreme in everything he put his hand to. He had done a great deal of constructive work in London and the speaker bore personal testimony to the value of the work he had rendered. The London Indian Students' Association would not have done what it had achieved had it not been for the selfless devotion energy, and loyal sense of co-operation of Dr. Mehta. He had taken up the cause of the Indian students because he had realised the difficulties with which they were faced in London. She wished all happiness to him in the future, and hoped he would not despair in his difficulties, but remember what was said by the late Mr. Gokhale of him,—that he was a born leader of men.

Mr. H. P. Mody also spoke.

Sir N. G. Chandavarker wondered why he had been elected to the chair as he was a lawyer, and lawyers were considered to be the seavengers of society, whereas doctors were considered to be saviours of society. The meeting was not only a congratulatory meeting but it represented a phase of Indian character which was very momentous and would be more momentous in the future. The destiny of India lay in the hands of doctors and not of lawyers. He hoped that Dr. Mehta would ennoble the profession not only by curing patients, but by trying to elevate the womanhood of the country by saving it. The speaker referred to Dr. Mehta's work in England and said it represented another phase. That showed that the present day students were not only fond of reading books but were also fond of serving their country. Sir Narayan said that Dr. Mehta should win the greater prizes of life and he hoped he would prove one day the Lord Lister of India. Referring to the research work carried on unostentatiously by Dr. Row the speaker exhorted Dr. Mehta, to do the same.

DR. MEHTA'S REPLY

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta in replying said it was extremely difficult for him to express his sense of gratitude for all the praise that had been showered upon him. He would be lacking in gratitude if he did not express his indebtedness to the Vurjeevandas Madhavdas Kapole Students' Boarding Institution and to the Tata Scholarship Endowment and also to the Grant Medical College.

Referring to his work in London, Dr Mehta said he realised their difficulties and saw there was a lack of co-operative movement which was necessary for them to fight for their cause and to remove the difficulties which lay in their way. The association in London had done very useful work until the outbreak of the dreadful war, which disturbed the normal life in London. The Association had in a way fulfilled the expectations which had been raised when it was first started.

He thanked them all for their congratulations and hoped that he would to some extent fulfil the high hopes they had entertained of him. He took the congratu-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO KARACHI CATTLE SHOW.

A FAMOUS BREED OF CATTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jany. 8.

Lord Willingdon yesterday morning attended the Cattle Show organised with the encouragement of the Commissioner in Sind to further stimulate the chief breeders of milch cattle in the Karachi District for bringing about the establishment of the proposed stud farm, towards which Mr. Chelaram Dallumal a well-known resident of Karachi, has given a generous donation of Rs. 15,000. Exhibits showed a very encouraging increase over last year's number. The show took place on the grounds adjoining Government House. Lady Willingdon distributed prizes with an encouraging remark to each successful exhibitor. The latter were chiefly Mahomedan Maldars, who make their homes wherever suitable grazing is available.

Lord Willingdon in a short speech said that agriculture will always be the bedrock of prosperity with India and it was the duty of all to secure its progress and advance. Karachi cattle being the best milch cattle in this country, there was always a demand for them. The exportation of Karachi cattle number generally 600 animals a year. He advised breeders not to part with their best breed on inducement of high prices. He trusted that the farmers of the district would co-operate with the Commissioner to secure in future years continuance of the quantity and qualities of Karachi cattle.

In the evening Lord and Lady Willingdon were "At Home" to the leading men of the district on Government House grounds. At 11 p.m. they left Karachi by the B. I. S. N. steamer Linga for Bombay, the party including Lord Brassey.

COLLECTOR ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE BREED.

LATER.

At the Cattle Show the Collector of Karachi, Mr. Westropp, I.C.S., in addressing his Excellency the Governor, gave an interesting account of the present position and future prospects of Karachi's celebrated breed of milch cattle. In the course of an exhaustive statement Mr. Westropp said:

"It is to be noted that the real Karachi breed of milch cattle originated in a limited area and does not hail from the Indus valley, but from the hilly tracts on the west of the railway. They are only sent to the Indus valley, spoken of by the graziers as Sind. When is a shortage of rainfall in the hill tracts, the breeding is in the hands of the Mahomedan Maldars or graziers, who make their temporary homes whereever suitable grazing is available in certain selected areas, where in favourable years the fine grass which has no doubt been the making of the breed can be had in abundance at practically no cost to the cattle owners. This year the rainfall has been very short and grazing in the hills is practically non-existent, except towards the Habb river in the Malir tract. Fodder rates consequently rule very high and there has been a large migration of cattle to the delta. These regrettable conditions have, it is feared, advisely affected the number of cattle present at this show.

PURCHASES BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Last year's show brought 151 head of cattle together. The best milch cow and the best stud bull exhibited on that occasion were purchased by a representative of the Japanese Government for Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 respectively, being the highest prices yet attained by Karachi cattle. Our object in holding these cattle shows is to arouse local interest and enthusiasm for the preservation and improvement of our renowned breed of Karachi milch cattle and to draw attention of the owners to the immediate advantage of careful breeding. It is unnecessary for me to deal at length with the merits of this breed as milkers. Their merits are now fully recognised by all experts. The high estimation in which Karachi milch cattle continue to be held in all countries to which they have been exported in recent years is corroborative proof of their intrinsic value. But, your Excellency, I must record the regrettable fact that is being more and more brought home to these interested in the subject that every renowned breed is becoming a danger. Extensive markets have been discoved overseas for cattle of the best Karachi breed. Thus in the last nine months 548 milch cows and three stud bulls have been exported by sea to various places for dairy purposes 175 heads went as recently as December in one shipment to Colombo, where high prices are always obtainable for this, stock, locally popularised by extensive purchases made by the Ceylon Government. The annual exportation of milch cattle has averaged 600 for some years past. Of course a good many of these are cross-bred. As the annual supply of pure bred cows, from my experience of two cattle shows, is comparatively small, the shortage of supply in Karachi of cattle of the best milking strains in the face of a strong demand, is indicated by a rise in price from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 and even at the latter price it is difficult to secure the best type of cow such as was easily obtainable in former years.

Such extensive exportation would not so much signify if we were certain that the best blood was being retained and preserved and that only the surplus stock was being taken to overseas market; but there are grave doubts on this point owing to the great temptation offered by the high prices now obtainable and in the opinion of experts signs of deterioration are already visible. Exportation is not a matter which can be dealt with at present, as until we have a stock book it would be impossible to decide to what stock prohibition should be extended. Moreover, any action of the kind would be an interference with the property rights of owners and it could not be lightly recommended. It is true that the Maldars or graziers, in whose hands the breeding of the local cattle mainly lies, are, for the most part, fully cognisant of the advantages of good blood and that the best "*Bhills*" which have a traditional pedigree are not readily parted with by them, but the ideas on the subject are not sufficiently advanced nor is there any adequate assurance that the breed is not in serious jeopardy.

NEED OF A SCIENTIFICALLY CONTROLLED CATTLE-FARM.

We believe that definite action is urgently called for, which should take the form of a scientifically controlled cattle farm. The herd which we should like to see under control should comprise a few of the best animals now available and by a register of their progeny a useful foundation stock could be established. We are, moreover, advised that by proper care of the young stock, which care is at present much wanting, the breed could even be still further improved. We recognise that this is hardly a time to ask for considerable financial outlay by Government except for the most urgent purposes, but we still venture in the matter to seek your Excellency's sympathetic support. The district and local boards are not in a position to finance such a firm, but would be willing to contribute towards its upkeep. A grant of a considerable area of Government grazing land would assist, but funds will be necessary to meet the initial cost and the recurring expenditure on establishment etc.

A KARACHI CITIZEN'S DONATION.

I have been for the last few days carefully explaining the situation to such as might be interested and have gone over the facts and figures with them. These facts and figures have made their impression and I am glad to be able to announce that a very worthy and respected gentleman of Karachi, Mr. Chellaram Dallumal, came forward with an offer of a sum of Rs. 15,000 to start a Government cattle farm in the interests of the breed. He would be glad if your Excellency would permit that farm to be called the Willingdon Cattle Farm in recognition of the great interest you have always shown in the breed. The farm would be on such lines as the Civil Veterinary Department would deem fit. As a good Hindu Mr. Chellaram would merely desire that no cattle from the herd should reach the butcher and as the breed is entirely a milch breed the veterinary officers inform me that there would be no difficulty in observing such a condition. Mr. Chellaram and his friends would also be ready with further subscriptions hereafter if necessary for upkeep expenses, for which purposes a committee might be formed."

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO ZENANA MISSION HOUSE.

After performing the distribution of prizes at the Karachi Cattle Show, Lady Willingdon drove to the Church of England Zenana Mission house to preside at their prize distribution. Her Excellency was quietly received by Miss Brenton Carey, the head of the Mission. In the private garden of the mission house were drawn up under the shade of many trees a crowd of gaily dressed school girls, who in turns came forth into the open to perform. Lady Willingdon and a limited number of other highly privileged visitors, mostly ladies, were accomodated with seats under a large marque. The polyglot and poly-racial nature of the population of Karachi was reflected in the varied classification of the school girls who appeared separately before Lady Willingdon and the other spectators as Hindu Sindhis, Hindu Gujaratis, Hindu Marathis, Beni-Israelites, Makyani Mahomedans and children of the depressed classes. They severally sang and recited and drilled and played with admirable intelligence and gaiety and Lady Willingdon followed the entertainment with close interest. Some of the little girl performers were very small indeed, but their demure composure never failed even when they were brought face to face with Lady Willingdon. One of the tiniest of these little ones carried to Lady Willingdon a beautiful bouquet of flowers and her Excellency took the toddling child in her arms and kissed her.

WORK OF THE MISSION.

At the end of the entertainment Lady Willingdon graciously presented the prizes to the winners and the Rev. P. Ireland Jones of the Church Missionary Society came forward to thank her Excellency. Speaking briefly yet pointedly the Rev. gentlemen said that their thanks were due to Lady Willingdon for her presence, firstly because she had given the school girls an opportunity, which otherwise would not have occured, to see the great people who had come there from Bombay; and, secondly, because by her example she had given encouragement to the ladies who are carrying on or assisting in the work of the mission. Mr. Ireland Jones went on to show that the work of the Zenana Mission in Karachi was by no means insignificant. The mission, he said maintained nine schools eight primary and one English, with about 930 girls and as the total number of girls in attendance at all schools in Karachi was only about 2,500, the proportion educated by the Zenana Mission was clearly very substantial. When they remembered that in India as a whole out of every hundred girls of school-going age only five actually attended any school, the work of the Zenana Mission in Karachi showed up still more favourably.

Lady Willingdon then walked amongst the school girls under the trees attended by Miss Brenton Carey and the children were delighted to see her Excellency thus informally strolling in their very midst. Miss Roberts and Miss Davidson of the Mission were presented to her. Subsequently her Excellency departed with the same absence of ceremony as at her arrival, leaving everybody charmed with her graciousness.

At night Lord Willingdon was entertainde at a dinner at the Sind Club, while Lady Willingdon was entertained by Mrs Shaw, wife of General Shaw, Commanding the Karachi Brigade. After dinner their Excellencies made a private departure for Bombay by sea.

Lieut. A. H. Parker, I.C.S., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, who was mentioned in Viscount French's last despatch has been gazetted baloon officer, Royal Flying Corps.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A BROKER'S COMMISSION.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

AMBASHANKAR GOVRISHANKAR ..... Plaintiff.

v.

PULEE & CO. ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed from the defendant Rs. 1,502-0-6 being the amount due to him by the defendant at the foot of an account.

The plaint stated that by his letter dated 1st July 1916, the plaintiff offered to act as the defendant's sole broker in their export department upon terms and conditions as to brokerage and commission payable to the plaintiff mentioned in that letter.

According to this letter, the plaintiff was to act as sole broker in the defendants' export department; the defendant to pay the plaintiff brokerage on all c. i. f. or consignment business made by dealers or sellers on the gross invoice value as under:

¼ per cent. on the defendant's receiving commission or discount upto 2½ per cent. and ½ per cent. on 3 per cent. and over and 1 per cent. on 5 per cent. and over.

The defendants to pay to the plaintiff ½ per cent. commission on the gross invoice value on Home invoice on all business done directly by the defendants on their own account from their godown also ½ per cent. commission on all the purchase the plaintiff made on defendant's account from local and up-country markets.

All export insurance was to be made through the plaintiff, the plaintiff allowing the defendant the usual rebate of 50 per cent.

The terms of these latter were according to the plaintiff accepted by the defendants by their letter of 22nd July 1913.

The plaintiff alleged that in pursuance of this agreement the plaintiff acted as the defendant's broker in their export department from 1st July, 1913 to 30th June 1914. An account of the total brokerage due to the plaintiff during this period was made up and adjusted between the plaintiffs and defendants on the 11th of July 1914 and Rs. 3,627-0-6 were found due to the plaintiff as per two bills prepared by the defendants and initialled by their accountant. Deducting from this Rs. 2,125 withdrawn by plaintiff on account of his commission and brokerage a balance of Rs. 1,582 remained to be paid and for this sum the plaintiff now sued the defendants.

THE DEFENDANTS' DENIAL.

The defendants in their written statement stated that they never agreed to employ the plaintiff as their broker in their export department upon terms and conditions contained in the letter dated 1st July 1913. The plaintiff had been acting in collusion with one P. J. Gomes who was the export clerk of the defendants and had now been dismissed and the letter of 1st July 1913 relied on by the plaintiff had been fabricated by the plaintiff and the said Gomes. The defendants then stated the terms agreed upon; according to which the plaintiff was to purchase goods for the defendants when asked to do so, he was to see that they were properly weighed and were of the proper quality, he was to be liable for all claims in respect of any difference in quality and that he was to be paid ½ per cent. on the price of all purchases made through him and on the value of all consignments made through him.

When the defendants received from the plaintiff's attorneys their letter dated 24th July 1914 relying upon the letter of 1st July, 1913, the defendants searched their files as they were not aware of any such letter and to their surprise found on the file a letter signed by the plaintiff and initialled by the said P. G. Gomes dated 1st July 1913, corresponding with the letter relied upon by the plaintiff. They also found in the press copy book a press copy of the letter of 22nd July, by which according to the plaintiff the defendants accepted the terms mentioned in letter of the 1st July. The defendants stated that they would be able to prove that the letter dated 1st July 1913 and of 22nd July were not and could not have been written and could not have been in existence on the dates thereof for a considerable time thereafter. The defendants had absolute confidence in P. G. Gomes who kept with him all books and files relating to the export department. He also carried on the correspondence relating to that department and the defendants without suspicion signed letters which came to them for signature provided they were initialled by Gomes. The plaintiffs and Gomes had taken advantage of the confidence reposed in Gomes and put in the file-book the letters of the 1st and the 22nd of July at a much later date. Shortly after the receipt of the plaintiff's attorney's letter of demand P. G. Gomes ceased to attend the office of the defendants on excuse of illness. The defendants sent several reminders to Gomes with the result that one sent in a month's notice of his resignation.

With regard to the amount of brokerage due the defendants denied that Rs. 3,627-0-6 or any other sum was due to the plaintiff and as to the bills, they alleged that Gomes acting in collusion with the plaintiff, as the defendants discovered, prepared false bills and handed them over to the plaintiff without the sanction of the defendants and without any signature.

The defendants said that the suit was based on a false claim set up by the plaintiff in collusion with P. G. Gomes and submitted that the same should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Honourable the **Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.**
In the Division Court, No. 52.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

44-15-26-14.—Payne & Co, The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co, Ld, v. The Central India Spg & Mfg Co, Ld. Ardesir H D & Co.

50-15-1407-14.—Crawford B & Co. Karl Ettlinger and anr, v. Chaggondas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

51-15-1319-14.—Manch & N (for a pauper).—Bai Jenubai, widow v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

52-15-147-15.—Ranga & Sayani, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Yemnabai, widow & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & anr, Little & Co.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Jeulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed Hr Essack Elias v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

62-15-1168-15.—Ard H D & Co, Passoo Khairaj & ors. v. Khimji Khairaj & ors, Motichand & D.

49-15-958-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

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Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-14.—Kangga & S, Ambashanker Gowrishanker v. Pulee and Co, a firm. Shroff D & D. Part Heard.

C C 1038-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Nihalchand Guramukhrai v. Gokalchand Bhagwandas & ors, Malvi H M & R. For Postponment.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandra, Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co, a firm, Jeh S M & H.

546-15.—Jam R & D, Takilram Gerdharidas, v. Login D'Mello, & anr, J A Valles.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K C S I, v. M B Kalaskar, Ard H D & Co.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr., G H Dalal, Jeh M & S.

775-15.—Jehangir M & S, Tullockchand Hooloschanda, a firm, v. Abraham E Jakaham, Ard H D & Co.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

679-15.—Surajmal & Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Esufally Mahomedally Lotia & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandit & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow. Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Takry, Captain & V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1243-15.—Dubash & Co, Sha Krishnaji Shavaji & Co, a firm, v. Kassamalli Jafferbai.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt. & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavayo N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A WITNESS'S RELUCTANCE TO DISCLOSE INFORMANT'S NAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 8.

At to-day's hearing of the Conspiracy Case, evidence of Mr. Scott O'Connor, Superintendent of Police, was continued.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjea, he said he arrested the accused Sachindra on information given him by the accused Damodar, who was paid Rs. 500 for it. At the time he did not know that Damodar was wanted in the case. He thought him to be an associate of Sachindra. Subsequently, when he gave the informant's name to Mr. Sands he came to know that Damodar was wanted.

At first the witness refused to say who his informant was, as he had given a promise not to disclose the name. He also refused to answer either way to the direct question whether he was Damodar. Subsequently, Damodar's pleader said Damodar denied he was the informant and had no objection to witness disclosing the name. It was after this that the witness gave out the name.

Among other witnesses examined was Sub-Inspector Ahmed Raza of Delhi.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji Rao charged Abdul Kader Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 22 in currency notes and cash, belonging to one Dulla Rajaram.

The case for the prosecution was that on Friday afternoon the complainant was walking along Kalbadevi Road with a trunk on his head, when he felt a jerk near his coat pocket. He turned round when he saw the accused running away. He missed his purse and gave chase. The accused was arrested, and the purse was found concealed in his "dhotar." As he had eleven previous convictions, he was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COUNTERFEITING A TRADE MARK

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Ambal Heerachand, Alimahomed Mulla Khanbhoy, Dayabhai, and Isaji Adamji appeared in answer to summonses taken out against them by Mr. A. L. Moncrieff, duly constituted attorney for the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, on charges of counterfeiting a trade mark and using a false trade mark. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused. Mr. Blunt appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that his firm imported cement in casks which bore a trademark, known as "Hand Brand," which was registered in England under the Patents, Designs and Trade Mark Acts, as the Company's trade mark. The accused imported from Japan cement in casks which bore a label which was an exact imitation of the label and brand of the complainant's firm.

Mr. Blunt said all the accused had given a satisfactory explanation and an undertaking and had expressed their regret for what had occurred. He therefore did not propose to lead evidence.

The accused were acquitted, and the labels found in the shop of Isaji Adamji were ordered to be destroyed.

A CASHIER'S LAPSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Vithal Ramrao, cashier in the Linde Ice Factory, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 415, belonging to his employers.

It was alleged that the accused received the amount from the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company for the bills but failed to pay the same into the account. When asked, he paid Rs. 116 as the only amount recovered from the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default, to three months' further imprisonment. Out of the amount of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 150 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

COINERS SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bedbrook charged Budhan Meerkhan, Shabashkhan Mahomedkhan and Nawabkhan Mahomedkhan with counterfeiting the King's coin, and with possessing implements for counterfeiting them.

It was alleged that in consequence of information received, the accused were arrested on the 31st ultimo, when Rs. 5 believed to be counterfeits were found in their possession. Their rooms at Tardeo and Agripada were searched when implements for counterfeiting coins and some more counterfeit coins were found.

The further hearing was adjourned.

Rai Ramchand, senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, has recently decided a sensational case in which Bhai Manodar Lal, adopted son of the late Mr. Nundgopal, a local millionaire, sued Nanakchand, his natural father, who was his guardian during his minority after his adoptive father's death, for accounts claiming about a lakh of rupees which he had not accounted for. All the leading local counsels were engaged on one side or the other. After a prolonged argument the court passed a decree of about Rs. 5,000 against the defendant.

The death occurred on Friday of Mr. Ramsaran Das head of the well known firm of Davee Sahai Chamba Mal of Amritsar.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

EVIDENCE OP AN APPROVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

At the Lahore Conspiracy Supplementary Case to-day, before the Special Commissioners, Mula Singh (approver) spoke of the receipt of bombs, pistols and other arms and ammunition from Bengal, as well as to cash-proceeds of certain dacoities for the general fund. He testified to the stay of Rash Behari Bose at Amritsar, the latter's eventual move to Lahore, mentioned Prem Singh and Bir Singh as having been wounded by a bomb in Chhabba dacoity, detailed attempts made to seduce troops and unsuccessful efforts to commit dacoities, deposed to the selection of a site at Mian Mir for gathering and sending messengers to collect men and arms for the rising, explained the incidents of his visit to a small Lahore house occupied by Rash Behari Bose and leading spirits of the conspiracy, where he was told that it had been settled to start the rising on the 21st February, 1915, i.e., before 1st March 1915, when Indian troops were expected to leave the country for the Front and also described the revolutionary flags and literature which he saw at the house.

MULA SINGH CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mula Singh was cross-examined by the defence counsel, particularly with regard to his position in the party, his relation with other members of the conspiracy and regarding occurrences at Shanghai. He was also cross-examined about the identity of Thakar Singh (accused) and as result of Mula Singh's replies the Government Advocate admitted that Thaker Singh referred to by Mulla Singh was not Thaker Singh, accused No. 95. In the complaint the approver denied all allegations of his disputes and quarrels with the accused.

A REVOLVER TRACED TO HONG KONG.

Inspector Shabbir Hussain deposed that the revolver found on Sher Singh's person in Gurdanpore District was traced to Hong Kong, to the police of which it belongs. In consequence of the discovery the revolver was despatched to Hong Kong.

Subedar Major Mulla Singh of a regiment stationed in Hong Kong since 1912 gave corroborative deposition about the activity of Indian seditionists at Hong Kong headed by Bhagwan Singh, Granthi of the Gurdwara, who left the place in 1913.

A number of witness gave evidence regarding the Ferozeshah murders, in which Zaildar Jawala Singh and Sub-Inspector Basharat Ali were murdered in November 1914 and in which seven accused were sentenced to death by the Chief Court. Ganda Singh, the accused in the present case, but an absconder in murder and previous conspiracy cases, is alleged to have been one of the men who actually fired at the outset.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

LEAVE TO APPEAL AGAINST ORDER OF ACQUITTAL REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to grant the application of Messrs. Graham and Co. for leave to apply to the Chief Court against the orders of acquittal passed by the District Magistrate of Rangoon on 31st July last in favour of Mr. H. C. Elsey, who was, as Manager of the produce department of the complainants' firm, prosecuted on a charge of falsifying the account books of the firm to the extent of 21 lakhs of rupees.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. B 30

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(Continued on Column 6.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

OIL VERSUS COAL AT SEA.

RESULTS OF RECENT COMPARATIVE TESTS.

On two or three occasions since the outbreak of war reference has been made to the contemplated substitution of oil for coal on many of the big ships engaged in Transatlantic trade. It is now highly probable, writes the Engineering correspondent of the "Morning Post," that the use of oil for marine purposes will become more common than was at first anticipated.

The factors working in favour of the change are the high prices of coal and the unrest in the steam-coal areas; the high freightage rates, and the growing shortage of men.

Oil fuel, apart from all questions of relative cost, has two great advantages over coal. It can be stored in the double bottoms of the ship, leaving the old coal bunkers free for cargo, and it requires a stokehold staff but a fraction of the size which is necessary when coal is used. An additional advantage is the ease with which oil can be taken aboard when a vessel is in port.

It is only natural that in a country so rich in coal and so intimately associated with the coal-fired steamship the claims of oil as a more economical power source should have been so long treated with seeming indifference. That the country is now awakening is evident by the interest being shown in quarters which hitherto have stood by the old regime.

Our knowledge of what oil can really do has been expanded within the last few weeks by the publication of two independent papers rich in statistics taken from actual tests. Lord Cowdry, who champions Mexican fuel-oil, points out that in comparative tests between two sister ships—the San Dunstano and the San Eduardo, the former fitted to burn coal and the latter equipped for oil fuel—the San Dustano developed 18 per cent. higher power and made the round voyage—Thames Haven to Mexico and back—eight days quicker than her sister boat. The weight of fuel consumed worked out as two to three in favour of oil.

Summarising the results of recent experience, Lord Cowdry says:—"The advantages of using oil fuel under boilers instead of coal in a ship of 10,000 tons deadweight capacity and with a speed of 13 knots, are briefly and conservatively as follows:—An increase of fully 10 per cent. in the average speed. A reduction of 80 per cent. in the number of firemen and coal trimmers carried. An increased cargo carrying capacity of not less than 5 per cent. The avoidance of loss of time in bunkering which can generally be done without interfering with the loading or discharging of the ship."

These comments, it should be emphasised, apply to oil as fuel in a steam-propelled ship, and have nothing to do with its use as a direct source of power in the marine motor.

MOTOR SHIP PROGRESS.

The development of the motor ship needs most careful watching by British shipowners, for results are being obtained which only four years ago were looked upon by experienced marine engineers as beyond the bounds of possibility. The scepticism which prevailed in February, 1912, when the Selandia, the first motor ship of considerable size, started upon her first trip to Burma will be remembered by many. Though the vessel returned according to programme and reported a highly successful voyage, the shipping world abounded in rumours of difficulties experienced at sea. That many of these stories were pure inventions is evident from the performances of that ship to date, and of the several other motor ships of similar or greater capacity which have since put to sea.

Here again we are able to use statistics gained from actual tests. The "Engineering Review" shows that up to the end of July, 1914, the Selandia had completed six round trips—Copenhagen to Bangkok—totalling 120,000 miles without a single delay in harbour by motor break-down or defect. To this total of unhindered mileage must be added 62,600 miles for the Siam, 45,600 miles for the Annam, 25,800 miles for the California, 45,000 miles for the Suecia, 30,000 miles for the Pedro Christopherson, and 15,000 miles for the Kronprins Gustaf Adolf.

The Danish East Asiatic Company, who were the pioneers of the motor ship, have tabulated the performances of their steamships Kina Arabien in comparison with those their motor ship Siam. The figures show a saving of 67 per cent., or more than £4,000, in fuel alone on the round trip of 27,810 miles between Europe and Japan.

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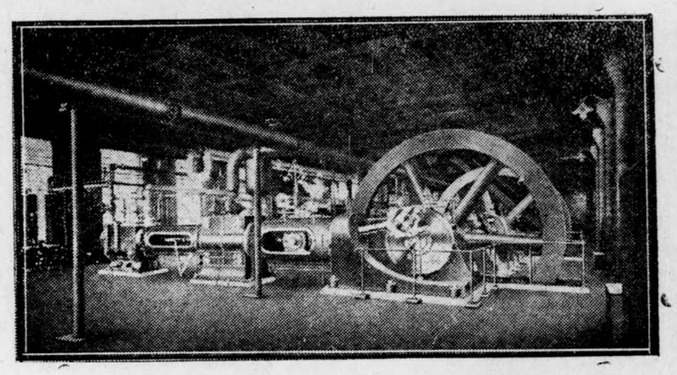

Ammonia compressors for drying the air upply to blast furnaces.

The motor ship not only proved the speedier, but required for its control an engineer crew of only 13, as compared with the 19 on each of the steamships. The latter, too, coaled ten times on the round trip, whilst the Siam only refilled with oil on two occasions.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the relative performances of motor ships and steamships is the higher efficiency of the motor ship in bad seas. Racing or lagging of the propeller when it rises clear of the water and is subsequently immersed is stated to be impossible, as the fuel supply is controlled right up to the moment of entering the cylinder. In the steam engine the lower pressure cylinders "carry on" the power thrust irrespective of the load at the moment. This detail may appear trival to the uninitiated, but shows itself very clearly on the speed log in bad weather.

Perhaps the most convincing proof of the merits of the motor ship is the extent to which this type of ship is gaining favour, not only in Denmark but in this country. Sixteen motor ships of 10,000 tons are building or on order. Shortly there will be a quarter of a million tons of large motor ships in service.

MR. T. H. U. ALDRIDGE,
Chief Electrical Engineer of the Shanghai Municipality.

Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, who is only 42 years of age in March next, was educated at St. Paul's School, and studied under Professor Unwin at South Kensington Engineering College, and later went through Scott's Engineering Works at Acton to gain experience. He then took up electrical engineer's work on the P. & O. Line and remained with the Company several years.

He had his first Government appointment from the late Sir William Preece, and went to Lagos as Chief Electrical Engineer at the age of 24, and there he did excellent work in many directions, including the lighting of Government House and the Hospital. On his return home, owing to fever, he was sent to Gibraltar to assist the Chief Engineer with the new machinery and afterwards remained in Sir William Preece's office for some months engaged in the drawing out of plans.

Eventually, when the Municipality of Shanghai advertised for a Chief Electrical Engineer, he was chosen out of 130 applicants, on the advice of Sir William. The electrical department at Shanghai was then in its infancy Mr. Aldridge started with two engineers under him and a relatively few Chinese. Now he controls one of the largest stations in the East, and has working with him Mr. A. H. Blagden as Deputy, and a staff of thirty to forty young Europeans engineers. It is, by the way, largely due to Mr. Aldridge's policy that electric trams are now in very popular use at Shanghai.

It may be added that, owing to the war, machinery orders placed in Berlin were cancelled, and Mr Aldridge has recently been home for the purpose of ordering the machinery in England. It is said that orders amounting in value to £225 000 have been placed with British manufacturers.

ADDING ELECTRIC POWER TO A RAILROAD.

Between the Broad Street Station and the West Philadelphia yards of the Pennsylvania Railway there are no less than 2,295 train and engine movements every day, and this was found to so tax the capacity of the Philadelphia terminal that it was impossible to handle any additional trains to meet increasing traffic. A careful study of the situation was made with a view to effecting the quickest relief, and it was concluded that this could be best secured by operating portion of the heavy suburban traffic by electric power. Steps were, therefore, at once taken to equip the road for this power as far as Paoli, a distance of twenty miles.

This work involved the stringing and restringing of 660 miles of electric wire and the erection of 760 poles and 36 signal bridges, together with the necessary power stations. To do this work, especially the stringing of the wires, above tracks on which such an enormous traffic was constantly moving, without causing interruptions, was a most difficult task, but it has been accomplished without a single accident.

An overhead system of power distribution was decided upon, instead of employing a third rail, because it was considered to be better adapted to the operation of complicated yards, and also because it would adapt itself more readily to any extensions that might be desired in the future; and in designing the system instead of the simple form of trolley wire ordinarily seen, and improved catenary system was adopted. A "catenary," as known in mathematics, is the curve taken by a rope or wire when hung between two supports, for no matter how tightly such a wire may be stretched it cannot be pulled perfectly straight, but hangs in a constantly diminishing curve from the support to the middle of the span. As designed for the present installation a heavy catenary wire is strung between the supports, and from this the trolley contract wire is suspended by supports varying in length at different points in the span, the longest supports being those nearest to the poles, so that the trolley wire is supported exactly level at all points.

The trolley wire use here is of a double construction. The upper wire, which is hung directly from the catenary, as above described, is of a heavy copper and suspended from this, by clips about two inches long, is the contact wire, which is shaped in section like a figure 8, made of a hard alloy that will withstand wear. The suspending clips grip this contact wire in the grooves in the sides, leaving the under contact side smooth and clear to the trolley on the car.

It will be appreciated that placing such a maze of wires in position over the tracks of a busy steam road for a distance of twenty miles was a difficult undertaking and many devices had to be restored to in performing the work. The front page illustration shows one of the actual situations and gives an idea of how the conditions were met.

This electric service will not be applied to the through trains using the station, but only to the numerous suburban trains on the western division, but this will reduce the number of train movements in the station by 15 per cent, and all of the double movements that are necessary when steam locomotives are used will be eliminated. Further relief, or the possibility of accommodating additional trains, will be made possible by an extension of this electric system on the western division of the road, and by the electrification of the divisions running north and south from this station.

ELECTRICITY IN WOOL.

According to the "Electrical Review" the question of electricity in wool manufacture is receiving serious consideration just now by textile experts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and research work is proceeding. A member of the Council of the Textile Institute states that not only are woollen spinners subject to troubles caused by the presence of static electricity in their staple, but the same effect is found to a lesser degree when cotton and silk are under treatment. Several methods for the eradication of the trouble have been tried, notably electric neutralisers and radio-active salts the latter ionising the air between the fibres and an earth-plate, and thus enabling the electricity to escape to earth.

CORRODIBILITIES OF IRON AND STEEL.

It has long been a vexed question, especially in shipbuilding and marine engineering quarters, whether iron or steel is the greatest sufferer from corrosion, says the "Manchester Guardian." A study of some very interesting data quoted by Dr. J. N. Friend in a recent general discussion on the corrosion of metals before the Faraday Society points to the conclusion that the mean result of an examination of a large number of iron and steel samples after exposure to corroding influences indicates that the two metals are practically equally resistant, but that a very wide divergence exists between the different irons and steels in individual cases. This is not necessarily due to any irregularity in the metals themselves, as one might be tempted to imagine, but is attributable in the majority of cases to the circumstance that no one metal can be expected to offer an equal resistance to every type of corroding medium.

An historic interest still attaches to the opinion of Lloyd's engineer-surveyors in 1881. At that time there were on Lloyd's register no fewer than 1,100 marine steel boilers in actual service, and the surveyors found it impossible to distinguish between these and iron boilers so far as corrodibility was concerned. Even when a steam boiler was worked alongside of an iron boiler in the same vessel, no material difference appeared to exist. Again in 1891 an interrogation of the leading British and American shipbuilders as to their experience in this respect brought answers from some 37 firms. Of these seven held steel to be more corrodible than iron; eight held the reverse view; eight felt too much uncertainty to give an opinion, and 14 found no difference between steel and iron.

Turning to pipes, there are the results obtained by Howe and Stoughton from their examination of twenty-nine pipes used in the signal systems of an American railway. Twelve of the pipes were of steel and seventeen of iron. Out of the total number nineteen pipes were practically destroyed by corrosion and pitting, the average life of the pipes being as follows:—

	Number of pipes.	Average life.	Relative corrodibilities
Iron	8	10.4 years	100
Steel	11	13.5 years	77

From this examination the steel emerges with a decided advantage; but in 1910 a somewhat more extensive examination of pipes, comprised of 89 samples from the hot-water systems in New York, resulted in no appreciable difference being discovered between iron and steel. In the following year Mr. J. J. Wilson reported, on an investigation carried out at one of the American coal-fields, to the effect that the mean depth of pitting in twenty samples of wrought iron that had seen good service was 0.094in., whilst the mean depth observed in the same number of steel sample was 0.093in. Here, again, the two metals showed, for all practical purposes, an equality.

The "Punjabee" learns that the report of the raid, published by it on the 17th December, on the villages of Charsadda and Rustom, Peshawar District, was exaggerated and that the village Rustom was not burnt at all and that the loss did not exceed a few hundred rupees.

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(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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A 5

SALONIKA.

THE CITY OF A MACEDON PRINCESS.

Salonika—the centre of interest in the Near East to-day—is the name-city of the Princess of Macedon, Thessalonica, sister of Alexander, who in turn have ruled Greek, Roman, and Slav, Saracen and Sicilian, Burgundian, Venetian, and Turk; where Cicero endured exile, where St. Paul planted a Faith, writes Mme. Louise Peralta in the "Daily News."

From the Beaz Tower, overlooking the wharves, a road leads to one of the older gates of Salonika. Lying together on the right of this road are three large cemeteries; the Christian, the Jewish, and the Muslim. Only when he has entered for the last time one of these three towns of the dead does a member of one of the trio of communities pass beyond racial strife. In the town of the living, across the road, that strife rages; but silently, for Salonika, being to-day cosmopolitan and wealthy, being, moreover, the natal city of the Committee of Union and Progress—proclaimer of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, is possessed of the discretions of life.

Striking off from where the entrances of the Jewish and the Musalman burying-places face each other is the Jassijol—the Grande Rue du Vardar. It is a portion of the Imperial Roman road, the Via Egnatia, from Dyrracchium (Durazzo). The crowds thronging the electric cars that to-day run along this Consular Way may have forgotten—the Central European Powers have not—that Diocletian found his palace at Spalato a gate to this Grand Route to the East. Into the cafes on this boulevard men are thronging for dejeuner All of them are smart and well groomed. They are merchants officials of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and of the Banque de Salonique, professors at the Greek Gymnasia and the Jewish High School, superior employees of the French Post Office. French is universally spoken. Two quite young men, however, obviously Vienna-tailored laughingly enter a restaurant together, and one of them lets fall a phrase which is not French. That idiom is a key. It is that of the corrupt Castilian known as Ladino.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

In contrast to the self-contained Imperialism of the Farther East, the countries of the Near and of the Middle Orient have never been more than international highways where the peoples of Europe and Asia meet and never mix. Whether the Master has been Hellene or Slav, Mongol or Saxon, the lesson of the history of the lands between the Brahmaputra and the Danube is the imperativeness of the authority of the stranger, who alone can create and maintain order among masses composed of such diverse races and religions. Ethnic diversity remains to-day the grand obstacle not only to Pan-Islamist ambition but to more modest Slavic or Hellenic aspiration. The influence of hundreds of centuries is not thrown off in a day. In the Near East it weighs, and will continue to weigh, heavily on the psychology and mentality of Slav, Greek, and Jew in whom the identity of conditions under which they have for ages lived has created the Levantine soul.

It is the soul of the slave. Intemperate alike in sycophancy and in insolence, it pursues an idea with invincible tenacity. Whether it is the feminine "climber", Greek or Jewish, who has resolved to force some Western door particularly difficult of access, or the bagman insinuating his wares the means employed to achieve the object—flattery, importunity, force, even intimidation—are identical.

A remarkable contrast to every detail of this impressionist delineation is presented by the Hebrew community of Salonika, who constitute among their co-religionists of the Levant a veritable aristocracy. Of any picture of Salonika, of whose population they compose nearly the half, they are conspicuously the feature. Possessed of first-class brains, inheritors of long-amassed wealth, educated in the splendid schools of Salonika, Jesuit, Greek, or Jewish, and, later, at Barcelona or Frankfurt, Lyons or Paris, the men are widely informed, their conversation well-weighed. The women have been under the charge of the Dames de Sion in Sevilla, Vienna or Rome. They dress elegantly, are clever, and, being possessed of temperament, interesting. In both sexes the Hebraic cast of feature is singularly unpronounced. They are, moreover, without the instransigeance that marks the Jew being of liberal thought and welcome that which is new. They surround themselves with the refinements of life. Their intellectuality demands good literature and good art. They are fond of amusements, passionately so of dancing, play and theatre. One detail alone reveals their origin. It is the lapse, in moment of intimacy, into the speech which their fugitive ancestors brought from the Spain of Fernando and Isabel and which has become the national idiom of the Salonika Israelites.

A LEVANTINE TRIANON.

The Rue Midhat Pasha, running parallel with the Rue du Vardar, perpetuates the name of the great Turkish patriot, inspirer of, and martyr to, the Constitution of 1876 and precursor and initiator of the Young Turk movement. By traversing long series of lava-paved streets stretching northward from this boulevard, the strongly-walled Tekye (monastery) of the Bektashi Dervishes is reached. On the threshold of its turreted gateway, one is received by white-robed monks wearing as their Rule demands the twelve-time folded turban.

Within the walls, it is a Levantine Trianon, aflame with roses. Hundreds of apple-trees spread the milk and blood of their blossom or the carmine of their fruit in the liberal Macedonian sunlight; irrigation canals thread the grass with silver. The dome of a mosque glistens. In a gilt cupolaed kiosque. Achmed Ali, Shaikh of the Fraternity, receives the visitor and offers superb strawberries. If a long enough stay were made bulbuls would enchant the ear; under the apple-trees the night would be fred with glow-worms.

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STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

A LYRIC AND DRAMATIC POET.

Mr. Stephen Phillips, the poet, died on Dec. 9 at Deal, where he had been living since the beginning of August. He had been engaged on a new play which was to be entitled *John the Baptist*. Stephen Phillips, says "The Times," was born on July 28, 1864, at Summertown, near Oxford. His father was Stephen Phillips, D.D., Precentor and Hon. Canon of Peterborough; his mother was a woman of remarkable gifts and singularly sympathetic nature, who had a great influence on his mind when young. He was educated at the school where, it is supposed, Shakespere was educated—the Grammar School of Stratford-upon-Avon—and at Oundle School, and was intended for the Civil Service; but while being prepared at Scoones's for the examination, he went on the stage, joining the company of his cousin Mr. F. R. Benson. As an actor he had only moderate success, his best part being that in which Shakespeare was said to have been at "the top of his performance," the Ghost in *Hamlet*. His beautiful voice and elocution served him so well in this part that on one occasion at least his Ghost enjoyed the rare distinction of a special call before the curtain.

He was more successful in the many activities of this famous company off the stage, being a keen cricketer, and (as no one would guess from his poems) the possessor of a strong sense of humour, with a zest for practical joking. Whether this zest had anything to do with his experiences in a certain "haunted" house at Egham which became famous some years later, we should not care to hazard. Leaving the stage, he became an Army tutor; but on winning popularity as dramatist he gave up all work except writing.

Mr. Phillips wrote a little poetry in boyhood, and some of his early works were privately printed in or about 1886. In 1890 he published a few poems in a volume called "Primavera," to which the other contributors were his cousin, Laurence Binyon, Arthur S. Cripps, and Manmohan Ghose. Then, in 1894, came "Eremus," a long allegorical lyric which he was apparently content in later years to let die; and, in 1896, "Christ in Hades" first brought him into notice. A year later his "Poems" won the prize of £100 offered by the *Academy* for the best poetry of the year. His claims to recognition as a lyric poet were now universally admitted. Among his favourite poets, Swinburne, Byron, Milton, Whitman, and Tennyson, the last was clearly the strongest influence in "Marpessa" and other poems in the volume; but the work was not imitative.

A new voice was singing; the voice of a poet of emotional power and a strong vein of mysticism, a poet dissatisfied with the actual, and speaking of bodily ear and eye with the same distrust with which Blake had spoken of them. The book revealed a poet of aim still uncertain; it was difficult to believe that the author of "To Milton—blind," was the author also of the horrible "realistic" poem (to which the poetical work of Mr. Masefield is probably not unindebted), "The Wife." But here was a poet with a singular power over sound—Tennysonian to some extent, but also capable of producing, at any rate in short bursts, magnificent Miltonic music, and almost as masterfully during as Milton in his handling of rhythms and metres.

"PAOLO AND FRANCESCA."

There was nothing in Mr. Phillips's hitherto published work to suggest that he had any gift for drama, although he had revealed no small power of dramatic narrative. Nevertheless, the "Poems" were not long published when Sir (then Mr.) George Alexander asked the poet for a scenario for a poetical drama, and was rewarded for his discernment by receiving *Paolo and Francesca*, which he produced a few years later. The production of this play raised Mr. Phillips to the pinnacle of his success. A section of the public was so glad to find a living poet capable of writing a good poetrical play that the achievement was hailed with praise perhaps a little excessive. For all that, *Paolo and Francesca* deserves most of the commendation that it received. The poet showed great skill in dispensing with unnecessary detail and presenting a straight, clear story. The emotion runs high; the verse is full of beauty. Very soon afterwards came *Herod*, produced by Sir Herbert Tree, and then *Ulysses*.

But by this time excitement was bringing its inevitable reaction. Public and critics were beginning to ask whether indeed Mr. Phillips had any genuine gift for dramatic writing; whether his experiences as actor had not imbued him with too great a respect for "what the public wants," or had taught him more than a stage trick or two; whether the "noble one-sidedness of the attitude to life" of this mystic and passionate dreamer did not deprive him of the wide sympathy and understanding demanded of a true dramatist. There were signs, moreover, that his old stumbling-block, the lack of simplicity and the love of lusciousness in expression, were threatening to trip him too often. *The Sin of David* (1904), a timid version of the story of David and Bathsheba transplanted into the days of the Great Rebellion; and *Nero* (1906), a fine spectacular display with little drama in it, were received with hesitation; and in *Armageddon*, a war-play produced during this year, there were unmistakable signs of impaired powers and shaken judgment.

"Panama and other Poems," a new volume of lyrical work by Mr. Phillips, was published this year. It was eagerly searched by his many admirers for signs that his lyric faculty, as might be feared from certain indications, had not been injured by the exactions of play-writing; and doubtless a few years will relieve his work of the two burdens, of exaggerated praise and exaggerated blame, under which it has laboured hitherto. Meanwhile, it remains to be chronicled that in 1912 Mr. Phillips became the editor of the "Poetry Review" the January number of which will contain his new play, "Harold."

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D 5

THE FUTURE OF NATIONALITY.

AN AFTER-WAR PROBLEM.

What is the great underlying question of the war? Is it which side will win? Is it the question whether the future of Europe is to be militarist or pacific and industrial? Is it the question whether Slav or Teuton is to dominate the East of Europe and the West of Asia? Or is it all of these things and something more? Mr. Arnold Toynbee propounds the question in a form which has not perhaps occurred to anyone else, though it is no doubt implied in some current speculations, writes L. T. H. in the "Manchester Guardian." To him the real question is—What is the future of the nation-State? Mr. Toynbee seems to be coming to this question by stages, and I think he propounded it most clearly in an address, not yet published, given to the Sociological Society. In his well-known volume, "Nationality and the War," Mr. Toynbee devoted himself to the discussion of a possible rearrangement of Europe and of a great part of Asia on a national basis. He brought an extraordinary wealth of detailed knowledge, alike of present politics and of past history, to bear upon an investigation of the actual possibility of realising on a large scale that idea of nationality for which, in a vague sense, the Entente is supposed to stand. He showed in the concrete the actual difficulties—one may say the impossibilities—of a consistent application of the rigorous principle according to which the boundaries of States should coincide with the historic limits of nationality. He showed how the economic factor must work either with or against the factor of national sentiment, and how the dominance of the economic factor explains the otherwise inexplicable stability of such a ramshackle aggregate, as it has been called, as the Austrian Empire. He set himself to pursue the devious windings of these two forces in and out among the populations of Europe, and succeeded in constructing ingenious maps embodying a possible settlement, which could be no more perfect than other human things, but which represented in each case the closest approximation which could be made to a working compromise. But Mr. Toynbee's main book was written while the war was still young and hopes of a clean slate and a statesmanlike settlement were still fresh. The summer and autumn have brought much disillusionment, and the chances that European statesmanship will ever have an opening for such cool discussion and clear-sighted readjustment as Mr. Toynbee postulates have now sensibly diminished. In a little volume, "The New Europe" (J. M. Dent and Sons), which he has now issued, however, Mr. Toynbee sums up in more concentrated and very readable form the essence of his teaching. We take it, however, that with him, now, as with others, a question is arising whether either nationality or the State itself have the same function to perform in the future of civilisation that they have served during the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries.

THE NATION-STATE.

German writers, particularly disciples of Hegel, together with Hegelian writers in England, have been accustomed to take the nation-State as embodying the last word of political progress. But what exactly is the nation-State? We talk of the British nation, the French nation, and we think of the British State or the French State as embodying their respective nation in their political and administrative capacity; but no one would speak of the Austrian nation nor even of the Austro-Hungarian nation, although Austria-Hungary is a State as is the United Kingdom or France. Again, we speak of Ireland as a nation, though Ireland is not yet a State and does not contemplate becoming a State in the full sense of that term. It is clear then that we may have a State which is not a nation, and a nation which is not a State; yet political thinkers have used the term "nation-State" as expressing a typical form of social organisation in the modern world. The reason for this is that, though the two ideas do not coincide in practice, yet there has been, from historical causes, a growing tendency towards coincidence. A nation is well degned by Mr. Toynbee as a group of human beings who have the "will to co-operate" with one another in a political association. Nationality is a sentiment which favours such union, which resents domination by an alien, is uneasy under any division, and seeks unity when such division has occurred. Thus the Italian national movement was at once a revolt against the domination of Austria and an impulse to unite the dissevered principalities of Italian peoples. We must admit that the sentiment of nationalism has been over-done. An oppressed people have a just claim on the sympathy of the onlooker when they are struggling for the elements of political freedom and corporate recognition. But a nation that has obtained its freedom has often acquired in the struggle a momentum which carries it further and causes it to insist upon its particular and perhaps quite selfish interests, to the disregard of the rights of its neighbours and the larger interests of the world. After the historic struggles of a hundred years ago great parts of Europe have suffered from this inflame nationalism, from a swollen, self-consciousness, a pride and assurance based perhaps on a too easy success, and the whole confirmed and established by an ethic of the "struggle for existence" and "real politics." Nationhood under these influences has become a false god, a Moloch, in whose honour Europe makes its sons veritably pass through the fire. No sane man coolly contemplating the European turmoil from afar would allow that the real interests to be saved by national aggrandisement are in any way proportionate to the terrible expenditure of life and wealth which is being poured out in their imagined service. Even from the material point of view the common interests of Europe far outweigh particular gains that might accrue to individual States by extension here or there, or by the utmos success in monopolising the expolitation of some derelict territory.

A LARGER POLITICAL ORDER.

Of higher points of view it is needless to speak, for what Europe has lost morally by the long years of militarism, culminating in international hatred, slaughter, and raping, it is imposiblse to compute. Yet Mr. Toynbee, we take it, would agree that it is impossible to go back upon the conception of nationality. We cannot undo those deeplying forces of sentiment which have grouped men together as English or as French, as German or as Russian. We cannot contemplate any political change which would merge them as indifferent units in any single comprehensive community. We must solve the problem of nationality by going through with it, not by going back upon it, and any higher organisation that may emerge out of the war must still make its account with national sentiment, must strive so far as possible to found itself on units which will consist of States, each conforming in its boundaries as closely as possible to the limits of nationality. National liberty alone, however, will no longer be thought of as a key to international problems. The world must look to some larger political order, and it may be that the working alliance of the Quadruple Entente, drawn closer as it is from month to month by the actual pressure of the war, may indicate the direction in which the first steps towards such an order may most wisely be taken.

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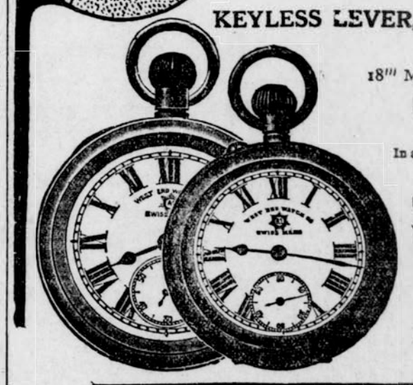

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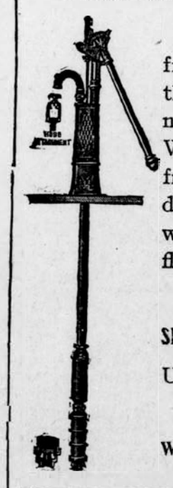

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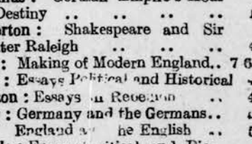

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